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DAILY REPORT

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JCP'S MIYAMOTO TO MEET 'TOP OFFICIALS' IN MOSCOW

OW200853 Tokyo KYODO in English 0846 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO -- The top officials of the Communist Parties of Japan and the Soviet Union will meet in Moscow in December to discuss the problem of nuclear disarmament, the Japan Communist Party (JCP) said Saturday. JCP Chief Secretary Mitsuhiro Kaneko told a press conference the exact date for the Moscow talks and JCP's delegation members will be announced next week. Political sources said Chairman Kenji Miyamoto will lead the JCP delegation and the Soviet side is most likely to be represented by Soviet Communist Party Chief Konstantin Chernenko.

It will be the first top-level meeting between the two communist parties since December 1979, when Miyamoto held talks with the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

The upcoming Moscow talks are expected to pave the way for improved relations between the Japanese and the Soviet Communist Parties. Their relations cooled in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which came immediately after the Miyamoto-Andropov meeting. The two parties have held three rounds of preparatory meeting in Tokyo for the top-level talks since Miyamoto appealed for nuclear arms reduction in a letter to Andropov in last January.

Although the two communist parties have agreed to hold the December talks, the sources said, it is not predictable how their discussions on nuclear problems will go. In the past preparatory meetings, the two sides shared the view that nuclear disarmament is a vital and urgent problem for the human being. But there are still wide differences in views over the cause and responsibility for the current nuclear arms race, with Moscow accusing only the United States and the Western countries and the JCP blaming all of the nuclear-armed nations, including the Soviet Union, the sources said.

U.S. ASKED TO IMPROVE TRADE REGULATIONS

OW200457 Tokyo KYODO in English 0447 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO -- Japan has asked the United States to improve its trade regulations so as to prevent abuse to check imports of high technology products or takeovers of American firms in the hi-tech field, government officials said Saturday. The officials said the representation was made to Washington recently at working-level meetings between the two countries. The U.S. side promised to reply after investigating the situation, they said.

The officials said there is a growing number of cases in which American firms lodge protests with the International Trade Commission (ITC) under Section 337 of the Customs Act of 1930, which provides them with legal safeguards against unlawful import practices concerning intangible property rights. A total of nine such cases against Japanese firms occurred last year, and four cases so far this year. Many of them concerned hi-tech products, including amorphous alloy and optical fibers, they said. "These multiple legal harrassments are regarded as nontariff barriers and run counter to the spirit of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)," an official said.

The officials said the ITC can order suspension of disputed imports and stoppage of allegedly unfair practices when it reaches a verdict, usually in about a year after the protest has been filed. In another development, the U.S. Defense Department is increasingly taking issue with foreign takeovers of American firms in the hi-tech field for national security reasons, they said.

2-DAY STEEL TALKS WITH U.S. BEGIN IN TOKYO

OW220223 Tokyo KYODO in English 0209 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO -- Japan and the United States Monday started two days of talks in Tokyo on an American request that Japan limit carbon steel exports to the U.S. during the next several years. The U.S. negotiators, including Deputy Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer, were believed to be pressing Japan to slash its exports to below six percent of the American market, compared with an average 6.6 percent in January-August this year.

However, Japanese sources said Japan will insist on a six percent level, and chances are not good for an early end to the negotiations. The next meeting will be held in Washington next month, they said. The U.S. officials plan to go on to Seoul for similar negotiations with the South Korean Government.

In advance of the negotiations with Tokyo, a U.S. official said in Washington "We want some kind of an agreement" with Japan that goes beyond "voluntary" Japanese restraints on steel exports.

'Adverse Effects' Possible

OW220715 Tokyo KYODO in English 0708 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO -- Japan urged the United States Monday to exercise caution in seeking a curb on Japan's carbon steel exports to America for the next several years. Deputy Foreign Minister Reishi Teshima warned a visiting U.S. negotiating team that the steel issue would have "adverse effects" on Japan's understanding of and support for overall Japan-U.S. trade relations if the United States fails to handle the matter "properly." Teshima also predicted that the U.S. handling of the steel issue would have "very important implications" for Japan-U.S. efforts to promote a new round of multilateral trade negotiations and to underscore the reliability of safeguards, a ministry official said.

Teshima made the remarks during a meeting with Deputy Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer and other U.S. officials Monday morning prior to the start of a two-day meeting on an American request to limit Japan's carbon steel exports.

Lighthizer noted that Japan's carbon steel exports to the United States are rising sharply this year over a year ago. But Teshima countered that Japanese steel exporters have made their shipments to America prudently, arguing last year's level was rather low, compared to the preceding years. The U.S. deputy trade representative said the Reagan administration has already held preliminary talks with the European Economic Community, Spain, South Korea and Brazil, a ministry source said.

The source said the Lighthizer delegation was explaining the American steel industry's situation on the opening day Monday of two-day consultations with International Trade and Industry Ministry officials. The U.S. Government announced plans last month to request Japan and other countries to agree to negotiated restraints.

No Automobile Talks

OW200759 Tokyo KYODO in English 0738 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO -- The governments of both Japan and the United States see no advantage for discussion at this stage about an extension of Japan's auto export restraint, a Foreign Ministry official said Saturday. The official said the Reagan administration has no intention of raising the topic in a series of talks between the two countries prior to the presidential election in November.

Deputy U.S. Trade Negotiator Robert Lighthizer and other officials will concentrate on the steel issue in their negotiations in Tokyo Monday and Tuesday with their Japanese counterparts and avoid discussion on autos, predicted the ministry official who declined to be named. The official commented on Japanese and American reluctance to discuss the auto issue in connection with a letter reportedly sent to President Reagan by Ford Motor Co. Chairman Philip Caldwell and United Auto Workers President Owen Bieber.

In their letter, Caldwell and Bieber called for an extension of the current auto export curb of 1.85 million units a year beyond its expiry at the end of March 1984.

UN ENVOY'S CONTACT WITH DPRK ENVOY REPORTED

OW210538 Tokyo KYODO in English 0515 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] New York, Oct. 20 KYODO -- Japanese and North Korean officials made their first contact in almost a year last week when Tokyo's U.N. Ambassador Mizuo Kuroda and Pyongyang's U.N. observer Han Si-hae chatted briefly at a diplomatic reception, Japanese sources here said Saturday.

Japanese envoys have been forbidden to contact with North Korean officials under Tokyo's sanctions against Pyongyang after the terrorist bomb attack on visiting South Korean officials in Rangoon, Burma, last October. The attack was allegedly made by North Korean agents. The Japanese sources said it was worth mentioning that the North Korean envoy took the initiative in talking to the Japanese ambassador.

Japanese and North Korean diplomats have been ignoring each other for the past year, even when they sit down at the same table, according to the sources. They said Han was unusually friendly in speaking to Kuroda, sitting across a big table reserved for about 20 members of the diplomatic corps.

During their encounter, the North Korean diplomat was said to have told the Japanese envoy that the communist government in the North sincerely hopes that the divided Korean peninsula will be reunited. He also said this was the reason for recent North Korean relief goods for South Korean flood victims, according to the sources.

The North Korean official was also reported to have said that the Pyongyang government of President Kim Il-song will welcome investment from other countries as part of its policy designed to open the domestic economy.

The diplomatic contact represented North Korea's new approach to Japan, which became evident last month when Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi visited Pyongyang, the sources said.

At the time, President Kim surprised North Korea watchers in Tokyo by welcoming the Japanese opposition leader with an extended three rounds of talk. Their talks led October 15 to the renewal of a private bilateral fishery agreement that had expired more than two years ago. Japan does not have diplomatic relations with North Korea.

JSP 'VIRTUALLY RECOGNIZES' SOUTH KOREA

OW220617 Tokyo KYODO in English 0540 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO -- Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, said Monday that his party "virtually" recognizes South Korea. Speaking during a video session of Japan Broadcasting Corp. (NHK), the leader of the country's largest opposition party said he has instructed its special committee on Korea problems to be ready to cope with any change that may occur in the Korea situation. The committee has been asked to cover the "South" in its study, and "We have virtually recognized the existence of South Korea," said Ishibashi.

The Japanese Government has diplomatic ties with South Korea, but it does not recognize communist North Korea, and the opposition party has been taking a reverse stance. Ishibashi's remarks seen to indicate JSP readiness to find ways to make contacts with South Korea, reflecting the flexible stance also taken by the government of late, with the possibility that sanctions imposed upon North Korea following last year's Rangoon, Burma, bombing incident are gradually being lifted.

SOUTH KOREAN FISHING BOAT SEIZED IN JAPAN SEA

OW220621 Tokyo KYODO in English 0618 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Kumamoto, Oct. 22 KYODO -- Japanese authorities said Monday they seized one of some 15 South Korean fishing boats in operation in Japanese territorial waters. The other Korean boats fled despite a chase by three patrol boats from the Ushibuka Maritime Safety Office southwest of here, the authorities said.

The Korean boat seized for violation of Japanese territorial waters is the 135-ton Hyon Chang with a crew of 14 aboard, officials said. The South Korean boats were trawling for flatfish, sea bream and other fish without hoisting the national flag in waters some 7.4 kilometers west of Ushibuka. The names of the boats were also concealed, the officials said.

SUZUKI DEPARTS FOR PRC TO ATTEND HOSPITAL OPENING

OW220443 Tokyo KYODO in English 0255 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki left for China Monday to attend the opening ceremony of a hospital built with Japanese aid.

During his three-day stay in Beijing, Suzuki will confer with Deng Xiaoping, Premier Zhao Zhiyang and other Chinese leaders, his aides said. Suzuki was accompanied by Health and Welfare Minister Kozo Watanabe, who will represent the Japanese Government in the opening ceremony Tuesday.

The Sino-Japanese friendship hospital, which was built with a Japanese Government grant, is the largest general hospital in China, and is equipped with facilities for research and teaching. Shigeko Ohira, widow of Former Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, who committed Japan to the hospital project during a visit to China in 1979, has also been invited to attend the opening ceremony.

While in China, Watanabe will hold talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian to discuss the issue of Japanese war orphans who have grown up in China. Watanabe also plans to make a trip to the northeast China city of Harbin for meetings with the orphaned Japanese and their Chinese foster parents.

SENIOR MITI OFFICIAL ARRESTED FOR BRIBERY

OW220651 Tokyo KYODO in English 0614 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Yokohama, Oct. 22 KYODO — Police Monday arrested a senior official of the International Trade and Industry Ministry for receiving bribes from a shipping company executive over the ministry's ocean development plant tests in 1982 and 1983. Arrested was Fukuo Ito, 52, chief of the Inland Sea Environment Department of the Government Industrial Research Institute, Chugoku, of Kure, Hiroshima Prefecture. Police also rearrested the briber, Kenji Ichikawa, head of the General Affairs Department of Ichikawa Kaiji Kogyo Co., of Yokosuka, Kanagawa Prefecture.

Police said Ito has received hundreds of thousands of yen in cash from Ichikawa for offering advantage to the company in a work ship contract for undersea resources probe plant tests. Ichikawa also spent more than 100,000 yen entertaining Ito at Tokyo restaurants, police said.

The plant tests were conducted by the National Research Institute for Pollution and Resources in the summers of 1982 and 1983, when Ito was a senior official at the institute. Ito, who joined the ministry in 1961 after graduating from Kyoto University's Graduate School, is a top-level expert in Japan on development and research into undersea resources probe plants. Ito and Ichikawa met through the Mining and Metallurgical Institute of Japan, a group of resources development researchers, in around 1975.

The shipping company approached Ito when his company began bidding on ocean development project contracts in the face of a shipping depression. Ichikawa was indicted Saturday in an unrelated conspiracy to swindle 20 million yen in life insurance benefits that was to be paid to the bereaved family of an Ichikawa employee who was killed in a tugboat accident in May 1980. Ichikawa Kaiji Kogyo went bankrupt last August with debts of about 1.1 billion yen.

NAKASONE DENIES REJECTING ELECTION FORMULA

OW180647 Tokyo KYODO in English 0618 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday denied that he rejected a formula proposed by party elders to pick a single candidate for November's Liberal-Democratic Party presidential election. "I didn't turn it down," Nakasone told reporters, apparently in a bid to soften mounting criticism among his party rivals. "What I said is that we should be careful" about the election process. Speaking at a news conference at Toyota Wednesday, Nakasone described as "presumptuous" a recommendation put forward by the LDP Supreme Advisory Council calling for the selection of a single candidate for the presidential race before the October 29 deadline for filing candidacies. The council, consisting of former prime ministers and House speakers, came out with the candidacy formula in a meeting Tuesday.

Nakasone's Wednesday remarks triggered a sharp tongue lashing from his opponents in the faction-ridden party, with a senior member of the faction led by Takeo Fukuda calling Nakasone "power hungry." The party president should be selected with full party support, and one should not come out running for it, he said. Another ranking politician in the faction of Toshio Komoto, Economic Planning Agency chief, criticized Nakasone for ignoring the Supreme Council's decision, claiming agreements reached by the Council must not be taken lightly. Both the Fukuda and Komoto factions are challenging Nakasone for the party Presidency which automatically carries the prime ministership because of LDP's majority in the Diet.

NLC LEADER HINTS AT BREAK WITH LDP COALITION

OW191135 Tokyo KYODO in English 1028 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Sapporo, Oct. 19 KYODO -- New Liberal Club [NLC] leader Yohei Kono suggested Friday his party would bolt the year-old coalition with the Liberal Democratic Party unless the LDP sticks to their policy pact. "We will make a major decision if we think our policy agreement is in jeopardy," Kono told a news conference here.

Kono, in Sapporo on a speaking tour, sounded the warning amid rising concern within the party that the coalition is unpopular with the NLC's supporters. The NLD, a spin-off from the LDP, entered the coalition after the LDP suffered a major upset in the general elections last December.

Kono cited three conditions for his party to remain in coalition with the LDP, including the keeping of Japan's defense spending below 1 percent of the gross national product. The 1 percent ceiling -- a limit maintained since 1976 -- is on the brink of collapse as the defense budget for the current fiscal year stands at 0.998 of the projected GNP. Kono also demanded that the Liberal Democratic Party keeps its word that it would keep former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka from interfering in LDP politics. Tanaka was convicted in the Lockheed pay-off trial last year, but is appealing the court decision.

PAPER CONDEMNS SOUTH DEFENSE COMMITTEE SESSION

SK200557 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 19 Oct 84

[NODONG SINMUN 20 October commentary: "Outrageous Challenge to Dialogue"]

[Text] According to a report, the puppet clique held a closed-door session of the Defense Committee of the National Assembly in Seoul on 16 October and repeated the war confab for 3 days in a row. At the session, the puppet defense minister babbled about checking and smashing us on the present front, bluffing that great success had been attained in preparing for war.

Meanwhile, the puppet chief of staff of the Army revealed that the puppet army had firmly established an operational posture and clamored about doing his best to foster it into the strongest Army in the world. Also, the so-called chief of staff of the Navy and the so-called chief of staff of the Air Force raved about annihilating someone in the initial stage of war and maintaining a perfect posture to mount a retaliatory attack. These bellicose utterances can be made only by those who dream of war and are very serious.

As has been known, we have recently expressed our stand toward a wide range of collaboration and exchange in the economy, culture, sports, humanitarian work, and other fields -- the first step to improve North-South relations. The South Korean side also showed a reaction to our stand. Thus, economic talks between both sides will be held soon.

The Korean people and the world's peaceloving people ardently welcome economic talks between the North and the South in the wake of the successful realization of our relief work of compatriotic love for the South Korean flood victims and they hope that bilateral talks will be smoothly held, thus restoring the national bonds of the North and the South and opening a new breakthrough for reunification.

At a very moment when a desire for national reunification is growing stronger among the people and the world's attention is being focused on Korea with the approach of North-South economic talks, clamoring about confrontation with words like "annihilation" or "smashing" is a grave challenge to our sincere efforts to improve North-South relations and a treacherous act of throwing a wet blanket over the atmosphere of dialogue. If the North and the South are to sit face to face for dialogue, it is most important to discard the attitude of confrontation and create an atmosphere of dialogue.

North-South economic talks are aimed at pooling strength in the field of the economy and promoting the common interests of the nation. If one side is hostile to the other side or if it seeks confrontation with the other side, success cannot be expected. Such an act results in clouding the hard-won atmosphere of dialogue, in blocking a road to national unity and reunification by aggravating tension, and in increasing the danger of war.

We thought it good and welcomed the South Korean side's expression of its will to discard antagonism and confrontation and pool strength with each other, showing a response to our initiative on the realization of collaboration and exchange.

If the South Korean persons in authority truly want to find with us a way to restore jointly national bonds through dialogue, they should discontinue the insolent act of irritating their partners in dialogue and making them doubt their intention.

However, kicking up rackets of confrontation and clamoring about the nonexistent threat of the North before dialogue begins, is a frontal confrontation with us and an act of gainsaying what it has said. Such an act cannot be compatible with the people's aspirations to put an end to North-South relations, which have been in the state of rupture, and open a gate for reunification through North-South collaboration and unity and cannot be interpreted otherwise as seeking division and war.

What is clamoring about smashing one's dialogue partner if not an act of obstruction leading to a rupture and mounting a retaliatory attack with the approach of the dialogue?

The actions of the South Korean persons in authority is different from their words and makes doubt of the genuine intention of their remarks about pooling strength in promoting the common interests of the nation inevitable. The South Korean clique must contemplate the consequences of its reckless rackets of confrontation.

Public opinion at home and abroad is watching the reckless acts of the South Korean puppet clique.

REALIZATION OF N-S ECONOMIC COOPERATION URGED

SK170430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today carries a commentary calling for the realisation of the North-South economic cooperation and exchange. It says:

On October 3 the DPRK clarified its stand that the North and the South should cooperate and exchange with each other on a wide scale in economy, culture, sports, humanitarian work and other domains. This is an expression of our sincere attitude to improve the North-South relations now in a state of freeze, defuse the tensions in the Korean peninsula and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Referring to the fact that several days ago the South Korean side sent to the vice-premier of the Administration Council of our side a letter responding to our stand, the commentary continues:

It is our consistent stand to uniformly develop national economy through the North-South cooperation and exchange. We have long put forward proposals on cooperation and exchange between the North and South in the economic domain and made consistent and sincere efforts for their realisation. But, to our regret, none of our proposals for economic cooperation has been realised.

Though the South Korean authorities are talking about national concord and unity, they are, in actuality, following the road of inciting North-South confrontation. Furthermore, they kicked up a malignant anti-communist smear campaign against us even when they were receiving our relief goods imbued with our kindred feelings for the South Korean flood-victims. They also put down at the point of bayonet the strong desire of the South Korean students and people for social democracy and national unification under the pretext of anti-communism.

It was against the background of the situation that the South Korean side sent our side a letter proposing it to have economic talks. Worse still, the South Korean side is clamouring about the "superiority of strength" and "strategy to win the war" while explaining their letter concerning the economic talks after it was sent.

One cannot but doubt whether it is meant to have a dialogue with us or measure strength with us.

If they truly want a dialogue, the South Korean authorities should discontinue first of all the anti-communist confrontation campaign against the other side.

The North-South economic talks may be convened at the earliest date possible if the words of the South Korean side in the letter that the North and the South should no longer pursue "antagonism and confrontation" against each other but "pool their strength" are true.

The commentary stresses that the South Korean side should positively approach our sincere efforts.

SIT-IN STRIKE OF SEOUL FLOOD VICTIMS REPORTED

SK201003 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA) -- More than 3,000 flood-sufferers of the Hanja islet on the River Han belonging to Mapo District, Seoul, staged a sit-down strike in front of a hall in Sodaemun District, demanding a relief measure, according to a newspaper report from Seoul. They demanded an early measure for their living, complaining that the puppet authorities remain indifferent to the sufferings and hard life of thousands of flood-sufferers in makeshift shelters.

PAPER CRITICIZES SOUTH'S RESOURCES LAW

SK191417 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 18 Oct 84

[NODONG SINMUN 19 October commentary: "Invariable Attitude of Anticommunist Confrontation"]

[Text] With our work of delivering relief goods to the South Korean flood victims as an occasion, a new breakthrough is being made for North-South collaboration, unity, and reunification.

While the Korean people and the world's unbiased public opinion have expressed the hope that the recent relief measure would be a stepping stone to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and to precipitate independent and peaceful reunification, the South Korean persons in authority invariably have not given up the attitude of anticommunist war and confrontation. This is shown by the fact that, since it established and announced the so-called enforcement ordinance of the resources management law for an emergency, the South Korean puppet administration has stockpiled war materials and accelerated preparations to counter war.

As has been known, the resources management law for an emergency, which the persons in authority passed at the puppet national assembly last August, is a military, fascist evil law and all-out wartime mobilization law stipulating that an emergency will be countered by conducting examination in to and seizing the human and material resources of South Korea. As soon as it was made public, the law, an evil law of war which can be presented, or brought forward, on the eve of war, was criticized by the Korean people and the world's people.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean persons in authority further concretized this law and announced an enforcement ordinance aimed at carrying it into effect. This shows that their new war preparation maneuvers have reached a more dangerous stage with each passing day.

Through a so-called inspection at the beginning of the year, Chon Tu-hwan began to clamor about thorough preparations for war, saying that 4 or 5 years from now -- this year in particular -- is the most dangerous period in terms of southward invasion. At a report meeting on the security situation held some time ago, he remarked that, not to speak of the military, all the government organs should closely check the present state of security, prepare a full posture to swiftly counter war, and take steps to effectively mobilize all available human and material resources when war breaks out. At a recent meeting for an all-around review of the "Ulchi Exercise," he raved that a tense feeling of living within the effective range of the enemy's guns should always be remembered.

It is no secret that, babbling about the theory on the simultaneous battleground -- both in the rear and at the front -- the South Korean persons in authority organized various kinds of homeland reserve forces, such as the reserve forces of the aged, the reserve forces of married women, and the reserve forces of single women, and have constantly forced wartime [word indistinct] and labor service on women and children, and even old men, who cannot move themselves, by mobilizing them into the Civil Defense Corps.

The enforcement ordinance announced by the South Korean puppet administration is aimed at further completing such war preparation maneuvers which it has accelerated thus far. At a time when we set forth a proposal for tripartite talks, have devoted all possible sincerity to its realization, and, furthermore, are making sincere efforts to restore the national bonds of the North and the South and open a gate for reunification, the South Korean persons in authority are taking a measure for wartime mobilization by linking the need for such a measure to us and are moving toward the road of confrontation. This is nonsensical and very anachronistic.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring will not escape denunciation at home and abroad.

VRPR DECRIES CHON'S REFUSAL OF CHONGNYON OFFER

SK200546 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour of station commentary, I will discuss the Chon Tu-hwan ring's refusal to accept the compatriotic offer of relief good for our flood victims from the Japan-resident Korean compatriots under the purview of the Chongnyon.

As has been reported at home and abroad, on 12 October Japan-resident Korean compatriots under the purview of the Chongnyon offered 50,000 blankets and school supplies for our flood victims out of the ardent compatriotic consideration to alleviate the sufferings of our flood victims, if only a little. As it is an expression of the warm compatriotic feeling and brotherly love of consanguineous fellow countrymen, this offer was a merciful and righteous relief measures.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, however, refused to accept this merciful compatriotic offer, instead of gratefully accepting it. This is nothing but an intolerable antinational act of refusing to accept the endlessly warm compatriotic love and sincerity of the Japan-resident Korean compatriots who are extending hands of relief to our suffering flood victims.

From the beginning, our people have traditionally valued the laudable custom of mutually helping each other when fellow countrymen suffer from pain and misfortune.

It was also out of brotherly considerations of consanguineous fellow countrymen to alleviate, if only a little, the sufferings of our flood victims that the brothers of the North recently sent their consanguineous flood victims in the South compatriotic relief goods containing compatriotic love, including a huge amount of rice, textiles, cement, and medicine.

The emotion-filled news about the historic national event of felicitation, the first such an event ever to take place in the nearly 40 years of the history of cold national division that opened the closed door of the mind and caused the warm brotherly sentiment to flow between the North and the South, elicited a great reaction from the broad international community and provoked a great, indescribable emotion even from Korean compatriots residing in Japan.

Although they live under difficulties in an alien country, the Korean compatriots living in Japan decided to send blankets and school supplies as relief goods to the flood victims in the South to alleviate the painful condition of the flood victims, if only a little, by raising compatriotic funds out of consideration of the misery of the flood victims.

In spite of this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring refused to accept the relief goods. The ring's refusal to accept his warm compatriotic offer is an act that goes completely against the trust of consanguineous fellow countrymen and an intolerable antipopular act of ignoring the sufferings of our flood victims.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now noisily advertising as if the restoration of the flood damages were completed and the flood victims' livelihood stabilized, in reality, the places hit most severely by the flood and the flood victims are still in indescribable conditions even 2 months after the rain struck them. Of course, the ring has been talking about measures for the flood victims. But the ring's babblings have largely been words only, and practical relief measures have not been taken.

Denouncing the authorities for babbling empty words about relief measures and for not taking realistic relief measures, the flood victims throughout the country are raising their voices demanding compensation for the damages and relief measures. What is more intolerable is that the ring has not distributed the entire amount of the relief goods sent with sincerity by the brothers of the North to the flood victims and distributed only a portion of them to the flood victims as part of its anti-communist slanderous schemes.

This is an intolerable act of ignoring the sufferings of our flood victims and of mocking them. It is also a betrayal to the North's compatriotic measure and sincerity. It is entirely due to the Chon Tu-hwan ring's antipopular and antinational act that the livelihood of the flood victims has not been stabilized even after the North's compatriotic measure and that they are still worried and suffering from misery without housing, or clothing in the face of the approaching cold weather.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a group of traitors who, ignoring the lot of the flood victims regardless of whether they are dying of cold and starvation, seek private glories and luxuries and is bent on seeking long-term office while selling out the country and people to alien forces. This being the case, as long as they remain in power, the flood victims will never be able to extricate themselves from today's misery and misfortune.

The flood victims throughout the country should struggle, demanding not only immediate relief measures and compensation for flood damages, but also should stage a sacred anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of this land and to topple their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan ring. Herein lies the true way for survival and enjoyment of real life.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES SOUTH'S ARREST OF SPIES

SK211255 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2148 GMT 20 Oct 84

[NODONG SINMUN 21 October commentary: "A Pile of Premeditated, Fabricated Dramas"]

[Text] The South Korean puppet clique recently has been frantically kicking up rackets against communism and the republic of fabricating tricky spy cases in succession. On 13 October, the Defense Security Command of the South Korean puppet army -- the den of tricky intelligence activities -- announced that it had arrested and referred for trial six persons who comprised six individual spy rings, including students of Korea and Songgyungwan Universities who are said to have infiltrated the campuses as Japan-born Koreans, a research worker and a trainee at Yonsei University, a certain So who is said to have infiltrated military circles as a stowaway to Japan, and a fisherman who had returned after having been kidnapped to the North.

The puppets are clamoring that those spies had infiltrated into South Korea after having been recruited by Japan-resident Korean operatives handling South-related affairs; that a man instigated and manipulated campus disturbances and social confusion after his return home from the North, to which he had been kidnapped; or that they had reported the intelligence and other information which they had gathered. This notwithstanding, the puppets cannot present any proof that they are spies.

The puppets are charging the Japan-resident Korean students, who were studying in South Korea out of yearning for their home where their parents were born and grew up, with being spies, and charging a fisherman, who had been rescued by our compatriotic measure while being adrift on the heavy seas, with being a spy. This is preposterous, absurd propaganda.

On 19 October, the puppet National Security Planning Agency disclosed its arrest of a key spy, a certain Chong, who had carried out activities, including a special mission of assassination and other assignments. They thereby viciously kicked up anticommunist rackets of confrontation.

Everyone knows that all the so-called spy cases which are disclosed in South Korea are, without exception, the products of false tricks, and are disclosed at regular intervals as needed by the puppets. The so-called cases of spy rings which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is clamorously publicizing are, in addition, premeditated, fabricated, clumsy dramas for impure political purposes. These cases have nothing to do with us.

The ring is inciting antagonism and confrontation within the nation by sacrificing, for its anticommunist tricky schemes, the youths and students who are burning with the desire for learning, and innocent residents who are tired from earning their livelihood. This is a fascist rash act running counter to the people's aspirations for national unity and the country's peaceful reunification. This is an intolerable provocation against us, who are making efforts to clear away mistrust and misunderstanding between the North and the South and to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. Such an act cannot be compatible with the dialogue and reunification which the puppets are advocating nor has it nothing to do with national reconciliation.

Furthermore, with the approach of the North-South economic talks, the ring is slandering us by fabricating tricky cases. This is a grave challenge to the other side to the talks and is a treacherous act pouring cold water over the climate for the talks.

The South Korean puppets are kicking up rackets by fabricating spy cases, clamoring about so-called behind-the-scenes wire-pulling. This is the stereotyped trick that they adopt whenever they are faced with a crisis.

In South Korea at the moment, the struggle by the youths, students, and people to liquidate the U.S. imperialists' colonial ruling system and to make the society independent and democratic is being vigorously staged under such harsh fascist suppression by the puppet clique. This struggle has been more strenuously developed since the puppet traitor's treacherous junket to Japan.

In particular, with our compatriotic relief measure for the South Korean flood victims as momentum, the atmosphere of national harmony and unity is heightening among the South Korean people and their yearning for the northern half of the republic is further increasing.

Appalled at this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to quench the people's spirit of struggle against imperialism and fascism and their sentiment for reunification by fabricating a pile of spy cases under the pretext of behind-the-scenes wire-pulling, and to avert a crisis and maintain its military fascist dictatorship by diverting the people's attention elsewhere.

At the same time, the puppets are attempting to block, in every way, the influence of our compatriotic relief work by denigrating us and inciting the sense of anticommunist confrontation among the South Korean people, while publicizing false fabricated dramas. This, however, is a furtive wild fancy.

No matter how much the Chon Tu-hwan ring may slander us, by fabricating several hundred spy cases rather than just seven spy cases, no one will lend an ear to this. Fabrication, tricks, terrorism, and violence are only the expression of last-ditch efforts by those who will face ruin. The South Korean people aspiring for democratic freedom and the fatherland's reunification will never tolerate the puppet clique's fascist tyranny and anticommunist tricky schemes.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should abandon its wild fancy to incite confrontation by fabricating nonexistent cases and making the most of such cases as a means of maintaining its dirty life and should release the youths, students, and residents it has illegally arrested and imprisoned without delay.

VRPR HAILS FORMATION OF COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRACY

SK191119 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] This is the hour of station commentary. In this hour, we will tell you about the formation of the National Committee for Democracy and Reunification by dissidents. As has already been reported, on 16 October, at the proposal by 96 personages from all walks of life -- religionists, jurists, writers, dismissed journalists, trade union activists, human rights activists, and those released after serving as political prisoners -- the National Committee for Democracy and Reunification was formed. Pastor Mun Ik-hwan was elected chairman of the committee.

The National Committee adopted a letter of declaration entitled "The Struggle for Democracy and Independent Reunification of the Korean Peninsula," and issued a statement. The statement stressed the struggle to achieve national liberation through peaceful reunification, and called for a self-reliant economy, genuine democracy, and the guarantee of human rights.

At the gathering to form the committee, pastor Mun Ik-hwan appealed for the unity of all dissidents, and others stressed that the National Committee will lead the masses in waging the pan-national struggle for democracy and human rights.

It can be said that the formation of the National Committee for Democracy and Reunification by the dissidents from all walks of life and their raising of the banner of national salvation for democracy and reunification, at a time when the patriotic masses' anti-foreign and anti-government struggle is being further intensified are indeed a noteworthy development reflecting the people's desire and the urgent demand of the prevailing situation, and are of great significance in the development of people's movement.

As all people know, our masses have suffered the destiny of slavery and the tragedy of national division for nearly 40 years, because of the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its ruthless colonial rule, and are living a miserable life that people have never experienced in history, after being deprived of democratic and civil rights, and the right to exist, because of the fascist oppressive rule and the nation selling acts by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the pro-U.S. stooges.

In addition, South Korea has now turned into a kingdom of debts which has some \$50 billion in foreign debts, and its economic submission and bankruptcy are deepening with each passing day. Furthermore, after Chon Tu-hwan paid a nation-selling visit to Japan, abetted by the United States, this land is facing the danger of turning into a U.S.-Japanese double colony, and the danger of nuclear war and permanent division are increasing. Under these circumstances, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is continuing to seek dependence on foreign forces, and to seek nation-selling, North-South confrontation, anticommunist rackets, preparations for a war of northward invasion, and permanent division, and is running amok in staging maneuvers for long-term office, while talking about independence, democracy, and reunification only in words.

It is because of this grim reality that our patriotic students, workers, and masses and personages of all walks of life seeking independence, democracy, and reunification are continuing the unyielding national salvation struggle, holding aloft the banner of anti-foreign, anti-government struggle amid the fascist oppression.

In particular, on the occasion of the North's offer of relief goods embodying kindred love, the desire for reunification is drastically growing among masses of all strata, and the people's voices demanding North-South talks and exchanges are ringing loudly.

In this respect, the formation of the National Committee for Democracy and Reunification is an event of great significance reflecting the urgent demand of the prevailing situation and the unanimous desire of the people. Moreover, the two dissident organizations have been integrated to form the National Committee. This is a precious fruition of the movement of the masses which is being expanded and developed with each passing day, while becoming more systematic. At the same time, this is clear evidence that people's persistent movements for independence, democracy, and reunification are being united as one, while moving toward a higher stage. This is precisely the significance of the formation of the National Committee for Democracy and Reunification, and this is why people of broad strata warmly welcome it, and are raising great expectations concerning its future activities.

Indeed, the formation of the National Committee for Democracy and Reunification is boundlessly just and applaudable, and is the product of the endless patriotism, when we consider the trend and urgent demand of the times, and the people's desire and aspirations. Presently, it is the supreme desire and urgent task of our masses to achieve the cause of national liberation and the fatherland's reunification. This historic cause can be achieved only through the unity of the patriotic masses of all strata and their pan-national struggle for national salvation.

Responding to the call of the National Committee for Democracy and Reunification, which has appealed to all dissidents to unite to overcome the urgent situation, patriotic masses of all strata must unite as one under the anti-U.S. banner for independence, and turn out in the pan-national struggle for national liberation and the fatherland's reunification.

NODONG SINMUN REBUKES CHON'S ECONOMY REMARKS

SK211355 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0953 GMT 21 Oct 84

[NODONG SINMUN 21 October article: "A Man -- a Beggar -- Is Singing a Song About Black-Ink Balance"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: South Korean industry is a condition of bankruptcy. In a recent press conference, puppet Chon Tu-hwan clamored as if the South Korean economy has been stabilized, and even said that the South Korean economy is now in the black in terms of international balance of payments. This is a downright lie that has been fabricated to mislead public opinion, as though the South Korean economy has achieved success and exports are increasing.

Quite contrary to what the puppet clamored about, the exports of South Korea are in the red. A Japanese magazine has said that an adverse international balance of payments is inevitable for South Korea because the adverse international balance of payments is based on the South Korean economic structure, while exposing that there has never been a time when the trade balance has been in the black. In reality, South Korea's trade deficit amounted to as much as (?\$1.660) billion during the first half of this year. This notwithstanding, in order to cover up such a reality, the puppets are announcing the indiscreetly fabricated export results.

A newspaper in Canada said that it has been proven that some (?figures) in South Korea's export statistics have been fabricated on a large scale. The newspaper wrote: If repairs to a foreign ship are requested, the authorities will regard the repair expenses amounting to \$1 million as the export record. But, at this point, the relevant company reports its export record as \$101 million -- \$100 million for the cost of the ship plus \$1 million [for the expense for the repair].

It is ridiculous to see the puppets calculate the repair expenses for a foreign ship as export record. Furthermore, they calculate the price of the ship as an export record. This is a statistical game aimed at artificially increasing the export records. Moreover, it is said that the South Korean puppets are including in the export records the samples which are sent to export markets, the goods on display at overseas exhibitions, and the goods, including (?airplanes) and electronic goods, which are sent abroad for repair. This is really preposterous.

The products produced in South Korea are of very low quality. This is an inevitable result of the South Korean economy, which is comprised of backward foreign facilities and backward second- and third-rate technologies which have been imported from foreign countries.

The only way to export the low-quality South Korean goods is to carry out below-production cost export. The puppets' below-cost export has reached a very grave stage. This is shown well by the fact that they are exporting cement for as much as \$10 per ton below production cost and they are selling synthetic resin bags, which are sold for 50,000 won each in South Korea, for the price of 22,875 won.

A few days ago, at Chongwadae, puppet Chon Tu-hwan himself whined that because of bad finishing touches, many South Korean products are not sold at satisfactory prices in international markets. Even the below-cost export is being blocked by foreign countries' import restriction measures and trade protectionism.

Although the puppets are begging the United States and Japan to buy their products, no one is listening to their demands. Under the circumstances in which the capitalist countries, including the United States, are experiencing difficulties even in taking care of themselves, they are, on the contrary, raising higher import restriction barriers against South Korean products.

In this connection, the puppets have shown tearful faces, asking how the United States can do such a regrettable thing after they have bought all that the United States wants them to buy. The puppets are unavoidably begging, in a slovenly fashion, foreigners whom they have invited to South Korea to buy their goods. In an article entitled "Tourist Guides Calling for Buying Goods by Talking About the Situation of Division," CHUNGANG ILBO, a newspaper in South Korea, said that the puppets have the guides ask [foreign tourists] to buy many goods with the intention of giving aid to them, saying that our country is divided into the South and the North and that, if they sell many goods, they could overwhelm the North. The newspaper wrote that upon hearing such remarks, the author only heaved a sigh.

The black-ink balance in the international balance of payments about which puppet Chon Tu-hwan is clamoring is a fabrication aimed at glossing over such a miserable situation. Puppet Chon Tu-hwan's game of black-ink balance is being jeered at by the world.

KIM YONG-NAM RETURNS FROM NEW YORK MEETING

SK200505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam returned home on October 19 by air after attending the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference and the ministerial conference of the "Group of 77" held in New York. The delegation was met at the airport by Vice Premier Kim Hwan and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk. The delegation was also met by Soviet Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov and GDR Ambassador Karl-Heinz Kern to Korea.

MILITARY UNIT OBSERVES ROMANIAN ARMY DAY

SK201120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA) -- A film show was held at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade O Ki-su belongs on October 19 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Army day of Romania. Invited there were Ambassador Constantin Iftodi and Military Attache Constantin Anghel of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang. The attendants saw Romanian documentary films.

KANG SONG-SAN SENDS GREETINGS TO CSSR PREMIER

SK182223 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA) -- Premier Kang Song-san sent a message of greetings to Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on his 60th birthday. Sincerely wishing the Czechoslovak Premier health and happiness and great success in his responsible work for the promotion of the wellbeing of the fraternal Czechoslovak people, the message expressed the belief that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will expand and develop favourably in various domains in the future.

MISSIONS ABROAD MARK ANNIVERSARY OF PARTY

SK200833 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA) -- A film show and a cocktail party were held at the Korean Embassy in Moscow and a party and a film reception at the DPRK mission in Bulgaria on October 9 on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Film receptions here given at the Korean missions in Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau on October 9, and at the Korean mission in Thailand on October 5 and a photo exhibition and a film show at the Korean mission in Malaysia on October 9.

The attendants at the parties toasted the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

SONG, DANCE TROUPE PERFORMS IN BEIJING

SK211410 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] The ensemble of the Ministry of Public Security of our country visiting China gave its first performance in the Palace of National Culture in Beijing on 17 October. At the front of the performance site were slogans, in both Korean and Chinese, reading "We warmly welcome the performance of the ensemble of the Ministry of Public Security of Korea, visiting China."

Present at the performance were Wan Li, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council; Liu Fuzhi, minister of public security; Wang Wentong, vice minister of public security; (Li Kang), commander of the (?Chinese People's Armed Police Unit); and many public security personnel and Beijing residents. Kim Chang-kyu, charge d'affaires ad interim to China, and personnel of the embassy were also on hand to see the performance.

The artists of the ensemble of the Ministry of Public Security of our country, who began their performance with a chorus of "The Song of General Kim Il-song" and the Chinese song "There Is No New China Without the Communist Party," were accorded warm welcome and applause from the audience as they performed the songs and dances of our country, such as the men's solo "We Will Continue the Struggle With Burning Loyalty," the women's folk song solo "When We Visited the Scenic Place Sangwondong," the men's and women's duet "Endless Happiness of Becoming a Fighter for the Leader," the women's duet "Visiting Mangyondae," the dance "The Honor of Beijing Invited to the Cross Road" and "The Chollima Forge Worker." They were also commended very highly when they excellently sang such Chinese songs as "The Waves of Hong Lake" and "The Fountain of [word indistinct] Is Clear and Clean."

The artists of our country colorfully concluded the performance with a song and dance depicting the eternal friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and China -- "Korea-China Friendship Will Last Forever" -- while a beautiful picture was seen on the stage background, showing the rainbow of friendship bridging the Arch of Triumph in Pyongyang and Tiananmen Square in Beijing.

After the performance, Comrade Wan Li and other Chinese cadres went onto the stage, congratulated the successful performance of the artists, and presented them with baskets of flowers. Meanwhile prior to the performance on that day, Comrade Wan Li met the head of the ensemble of the Ministry of Public Security of our country and had talks in a friendly atmosphere.

KPA DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CHINA 16 OCT

SK192148 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] A good-will delegation of the KPA led by Lt General Kim Kwang-chin left Pyongyang today by airplane to visit China. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Choe In-tok, Pak Chung-kuk, and other KPA generals and officers, Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador to our country, and (Wang Soho), military attache to the embassy.

MEETINGS HELD ON EXPORT GOODS PRODUCTION

SK220241 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Workers meetings have been held continuously in various areas to achieve this year's export goal. These meetings have been held in Kaesong, Kwangju County, Kyongsong County, at the Hyesan youth mine, the Kapsan mine, the Hwanghae steel industrial complex, the Sunchon cement plant, the 8 February plant, the Chonnaeri cement plant, the Namhung youth chemical industrial complex, the Sunchon lime and nitrogen fertilizer plant, the Pyongyang silk reeling plant, and the Kaesong clothes plant.

Reports and discussions were made at these meetings. Those who participated in the presentation of reports and in discussions at the meetings said that today's challenging situation when a march movement has been carried out fiercely to bring about a great upsurge in socialist economic construction in accordance with the decision of the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee calls for the implementation of an export plan by bringing about a change in the production of export goods.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All sectors should produce and supply goods on a priority basis, improve the packing and quality of export goods, correctly organize external transportation, and meet the delivery date of goods without fail.

Those who participated in the presentation of reports and in discussions said that the party's policy of developing trade with socialist and other countries is a most just one to strengthen the country's economic might and to develop economic relations with foreign countries based on the principles of independence, equality, and reciprocity. They then said that the vitality of this policy has been demonstrated more powerfully with the passage of time. They called for improving the people's standard of living epochally in a short time through a much more vigorous struggle to produce export goods and for attaining greater success in overall socialist construction.

Those who participated in the presentation of reports and in discussions at meetings held in cities and counties said that increasing exports implies increasing production. They then urged all functionaries and workers to implement the party's policy for achieving export plans without fail in the spirit of implementing those plans absolutely and unconditionally.

Those who participated in the presentation of reports and in discussions at a meeting in Kaesong urged all concerned to rise in the struggle to correctly implement export plans, to improve the quality of export goods, and to greatly increase the production of these goods by strengthening political work among production masses to help them display revolutionary zeal and creativeness, by preferentially guaranteeing the supply and transportation of raw materials for the production of export goods, and by delivering cooperative production goods by the 15th of every month. Those who participated in the presentation of reports and in discussions called for achieving the city's export goal this year ahead of schedule and for overfulfilling this goal by 112.5 percent by the end of the year by setting goals boldly, by organizing organizational and guidance work in detail, and by fanning the flames of joint innovations among plants concerned.

The meeting of workers in Hwangju County called for achieving the county's export goal this year ahead of schedule by effectively utilizing the county's source of raw materials, by improving the quality of processed goods by accelerating the modernization of production processes, and by further increasing the production of export goods, such as cloth, fruit, and canned goods.

Employee meetings at plants and enterprises called for brilliantly achieving export goals daily, in ten-day periods, and on a monthly basis by organizing economic organization work for the production of export goods.

At a meeting at the Hyesan youth mine, miners expressed a will to produce larger quantities of nonferrous metals than planned by concentrating on building large mining sites, by increasing ore dressing capability, and by guaranteeing the mining, transportation, and processing of large quantities of ore.

Participants in the presentation of reports and discussions at a meeting at the 8 February cement plant called for increasing the production of good-quality cement by operating equipment at full capacity by fanning the flames of the movement to create a loyal and model area which follows and learns from the 26th lathe and for further improving the packing of cement.

Those who participated in the presentation of reports and in discussions at a meeting at the Pyongyang silk reeling plant noted the monthly overfulfilling of the export goal this year through the display of endless loyalty to the party and the leader just as the unsung heroes and heroines in movies did. They then called for overfulfilling this year's export goal by 107.4 percent by increasing the production of various good-quality yarns and processed cotton through a much more vigorous struggle to produce export goods.

Participants in the presentation of reports and discussions at a meeting of employees at the Suncheon lime and nitrogen fertilizer plant called for bringing about a change in the production of export goods by daily overfulfilling production goals by correctly maintaining equipment with the consciousness of being the masters of the revolution.

Meetings in cities and counties and at plants and enterprises urged those concerned to closely combine political work and economic organization work in accordance with the requirements of the Tae'an work system so that they could help all workers successfully achieve goals for the production of good-quality export goods by displaying burning loyalty to the party and the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance and by effectively mobilizing and utilizing potential to the maximum.

The meetings called for explaining and generalizing the innovative successes and excellent experiences gained in the struggle to produce export goods, for regularly grasping and evaluating production status, and for achieving export goals without fail. The meeting adopted resolutions.

Radio Urges Plan Fulfillment

SK191418 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1050 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Unattributed talk: "Let Us Fulfill This Year's Plan for the Production of Exports Without Fail"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should more vigorously carry out external trade work.

Our party's consistent policy is to vigorously trade with other countries on the basis of the principle of complete equality, reciprocity, and satisfaction of each other's needs. Our party demands that the export plan for this year should be fulfilled unconditionally by effecting a great upsurge in production in all fields of the people's economy.

The party members and workers are dynamically waging the struggle to fulfill the export plan for this year without fail, upholding the party's militant appeal.

The fulfillment of the export plan without fail is of very great significance. It is, above all, of great significance in developing friendly and cooperative relations with other countries. Today, our country is trading with numerous countries in the world -- including the socialist countries -- and constantly expanding and developing trade. When we send exports to other countries in a timely fashion, according to contracts, we can guarantee credibility in trade and develop friendly and cooperative relations with these countries.

The fulfillment of the export plan without fail is also of great significance in unreservedly displaying our country's economic might. Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader and the outstanding and tested guidance of our party, a strong self-reliant national economy, which is not shaken by any worldwide economic recession, has been provided in our country. Our self-reliant national economy, with a great potential for production, is constantly developing at a high speed. Only when we overfulfill the export plan can we unreservedly demonstrate the mighty economic potential of our country and the revolutionary mettle of our people who are powerfully advancing at the "speed of the eighties" added to Chollima under the party's leadership.

The fulfillment of the export plan for this year without fail is a rewarding struggle to further strengthen the country's economic might by vigorously accelerating socialist economic construction as demanded by the cause of imbuing the whole society with the *chuche* idea and to make our people's material and cultural lives more affluent and civilized.

Only when we send the exports abroad on schedule by unconditionally fulfilling the export plan for this year can we introduce the required materials without a hitch and normalize production and construction at a high level.

Fulfilling the export plan for this year is, indeed, a responsible task which should be unconditionally carried out without even an inch of deviation.

Our country has sufficient conditions and potential to rapidly increase the production of export items and fulfill this year's grand export plan. Thanks to the wise leadership of the party, mighty bases for the production of exports have been solidly established in many parts of our country.

We also have our own resources, technology, and experience which make it possible to produce a large amount of good-quality export items. Under this condition, once we decide to adhere to work, we can brilliantly fulfill the export plan for this year.

All workers producing export items and functionaries in the field of trade should deeply recognize the significance and importance of the fulfillment of this year's export plan and turn out as one in the struggle for its fulfillment without fail.

The party's demand that everything serve the production of export items should be implemented on the principle of absoluteness and unconditionality in order to fulfill the export plan for this year without fail. The party demands that top priority be given to the production of export items and their transport. Bearing the party's demand in mind, plants and enterprises should preferentially supply resources, materials, and equipment for the production of export items. Also, all transport means should be directed to the preferential transport of export items, and raw materials, materials, and cooperative items needed to produce them.

A new renovation in producing export items should be enacted in order to fulfill the export plan for this year without fail. There are only 2 months or so left before the end of the year. During this period, the planned export items should be produced unconditionally. To this end, a fierce attack should be waged in production.

By vigorously dashing forward with the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude and at the "speed of the eighties" added to Chollima, plants and enterprises in charge of the production of export items should fulfill every daily, 10-day, monthly, and indexical plan. They should not grumble about conditions and hesitate in the face of difficulties, but should mobilize and utilize all reserves and potentials with the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, and brave all difficulties and obstacles.

To fulfill the export plan for this year without fail, the renovation of solidarity should be effected among plants and enterprises which produce raw resources, materials, and cooperative parts needed to produce export items. Many kinds of raw materials, materials, and cooperative parts are needed to produce export items.

Even in manufacturing a machine tool, there should be 20 kinds of steel products, motors of various capacities, tools for operating electricity, bearings of many sizes, and many kinds of paints. Therefore, whenever a plant fails to properly ensure production, it will make it difficult for other plants linked to it to turn out products. Under this condition, plants and enterprises, which produce export items or raw resources, materials, and cooperative parts should effect the renovation of solidarity, prevent even a slight phenomenon of departmentalism from taking place, and fully display the ethos of mutual help and cooperation. By doing so, raw resources, materials, and cooperative parts should be produced and supplied to plants and enterprises in charge of the production of export items before the 15th day of every month.

What is also important in producing export items is to further improve their quality. When the quality of export items is improved further, foreign trade can be developed further. Therefore, when they manufacture even one product, the producers of export items should make it substantially, nicely, solidly, and usefully and pack it better, thus showing no inferiority at all.

The role and function of leading functionaries in the fields of the people's economy should further increase to fulfill this year's export plan without fail.

The ideological resolve and passion of the workers who have turned out to the fulfillment of this year's export plan in response to the party's appeal are very high. In addition, we have a great potential for production.

The question is how leading functionaries operate, organize, and command export work. They should not work indecisively in a manner of manual labor, but operate in a bold and daring manner and revolutionarily fulfill the assigned tasks with their own strength. In particular, they should substantially carry out political work, thereby pushing ahead with production by arousing the ideological consciousness of the masses. Furthermore, they should responsibly solve pending problems, always aware of reality, and dynamically accelerate production.

Let all powerfully demonstrate the revolutionary mettle of our people who, firmly united around the party and the leader, are creating new upsurges in socialist construction by brilliantly fulfilling this year's export plan, upholding the party's militant appeal.

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK181327 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2138 GMT 17 Oct 84

[NODONG SINMUN 18 October editorial: "Let Us Fulfill the Export Plan Without Fail by Concentrating Great Efforts on the Production of Export Items"]

[Text] Today, our country is carrying on a vigorous movement to bring about new, great upsurges in socialist economic construction in accordance with the decision of the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee. This situation calls for all party members and working people to brilliantly fulfill the export plan for this year by vigorously waging the struggle to produce export items, while more aggressively waging the struggle to overfulfill the annual economic plan for this year with a firm conviction of victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All sectors of the national economy must give priority to the production of export items, decisively improve the quality of export items, and maintain delivery schedules without fail.

It is an unchanging policy of our party to develop foreign trade and to give priority to the production of export items. At the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song summed up the results of his historic visits to foreign countries and put forth the task of accelerating overall socialist economic construction. In so doing, he urged drastically increasing the volume of foreign trade.

At present, our people, in a movement to mobilize the entire party, the entire country, and all people, are vigorously waging the struggle to fulfil the export plan without fail.

Along with imports, exports are important in foreign trade. Exports are a prerequisite for imports. Without exports, imports are unthinkable, and the ceaseless development of production is impossible. Therefore, exports are precisely production, and an increase in production is precisely a growth of exports. In this respect, our party has always attached great importance to foreign trade, and ceaselessly expanded and developed it throughout the period of socialist economic construction.

That we have been able to establish self-reliant, modern heavy and light industrial bases and step up socialist economic construction at a rapid pace is attributable to the fact that our party has ceaselessly increased exports, while maintaining the line of a self-reliant national economy with great emphasis on foreign trade. Experiences show that our party's policy of developing foreign trade with other countries, particularly with socialist countries, on the condition of building a solid, self-reliant national economy is the best policy for strengthening the economic might of the country and taking the initiative in developing external economic relations on the basis of the principles of independence, equality, reciprocity.

At present, in accordance with our party's policy, we are directing our all-out efforts on the Komdok, Musan, Anju, and Hyesan areas. By so doing, we are carrying out bold and comprehensive operations to pave the way for new upsurges, while waging tense battles to brilliantly fulfill the annual economic plan for this year and the Second 7-Year Plan. Under these circumstances, we must also vigorously carry out the struggle to fulfill the export plan.

The fulfillment of the export plan is a demand for bringing about great upsurges in socialist economic construction.

Only when the export plan is fulfilled without fail can the supply of raw materials and fuel needed for production be guaranteed to successfully fulfill the annual economic plan for this year and the Second 7-Year Plan. At the same time, only when the export plan is properly fulfilled can a firm guarantee for attaining the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction of the 1980's ahead of schedule be provided.

When the export plan is properly fulfilled, the people's standard of living can be epochally upgraded in a short period. The fulfillment of the export plan is important work to develop friendly and cooperative relations with other countries. When foreign trade work is properly carried out through the successful fulfillment of the export plan, multisided cooperative relations can be successfully developed with many countries, and our international solidarity can be further strengthened.

Presently, we have all conditions and potential to fulfill the export plan for this year, while stepping up overall economic construction. The wise leadership of our party, the lofty revolutionary zeal of our people, and our rich natural resources, as well as the firm economic foundations we have established by depending on these aspects, and the powerful export goods production basis -- all these are the important guarantee for fulfilling the export plan. All functionaries and working people must vigorously wage the struggle to produce export items with the firm conviction that they can fulfill the export plan.

A key to fulfilling the export plan for this year is to properly implement the party's policies, decisions, and directions. All our party's policies, decisions, and directions are the reflection of our people's desires and interests, and the demands of our revolution. Therefore, they must be unconditionally and thoroughly implemented. The loyalty of our functionaries and working people to the party and the revolution, as well as the fatherland and the people, is precisely displayed in this.

In accordance with the call of the party, functionaries and working people of all sectors of the national economy must all turn out in the battle to produce export items with the firm stand and will to fulfill the export plan, come what may. Functionaries of the sectors and units producing export items must organize and direct economic work on the condition that they give priority to the fulfillment of the export plan. By so doing, they must guarantee timely production and delivery of export items.

It is important to adhere to the economic organizational work to fulfill the export plan for this year. Adhering to economic organizational work is an important condition for successfully waging the battle to produce export items and brilliantly fulfill the export plan for this year.

We are now close to the end of the year. However, we can successfully accomplish our given tasks if we adhere to organizational work. Functionaries of committees and ministries of the State Administration Council, including the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Foreign Trade, must vigorously carry out political work at plants and enterprises producing export items. By so doing, they must make party members and working people correctly realize the significance of the battle to produce export items and fulfill the daily, 10-day period, monthly, and indexed export plan without fail.

Functionaries must specifically grasp the overall situations of plants and enterprises and the status of their fulfillment of the export plan. Based on this, they must set forth meticulous operational plans through discussions with functionaries on the spot, and must give uniform directions to ensure their implementation.

In particular, guidance functionaries must correctly assign the combat tasks of plants and enterprises, and actively assist their timely accomplishment. In addition, committees and ministries of the State Administration Council and the supply organizations must give priority to the supply of raw materials, fuel, and other resources to the plants and enterprises producing export items, and adhere to economic organizational work to ensure the production and supply of cooperative export items before the 15th day of each month.

Enhancing the quality of export items is an important task in implementing the export plan. Functionaries and workers at plants and enterprises producing export items should pay special attention to enhancing the production speed of export items as well as their quality by cherishing the honor and dignity of working at the important posts of socialist economic construction so as to see to it that beautiful, smart, light, and solid products are manufactured and given a favorable reception.

The role of functionaries at export organs should also be enhanced. The proper implementation of the export plan greatly depends on the role of the functionaries at the export organs responsible for export business. Therefore, all functionaries at export organs and other export-related fields should enhance their sense of responsibility and role and vigorously and energetically conduct their external trade activities in conformity with the party's intent. By so doing, they should open more markets for export items and properly organize the chartering and arrangements of cargo ships.

Along with this, all transportation organs and units, including the railway transportation field, should deliver raw materials, and cooperative products to the plants and enterprises producing export items in a preferential manner and transport export items produced at plants and enterprises in a timely manner by properly planning and organizing the transportation work.

Those organs supervising and controlling export business should see to it that committees and ministries of the State Administration Council, plants, and enterprises attach importance to the production of export items and enhance their quality.

Strengthening the guidance of party organizations over export activities is a decisive guarantee which makes it possible to fulfill successfully the export plan by organizing and mobilizing all functionaries and working people in the production battle of export items.

By further strengthening their political work among the masses of producers, all party organizations should see to it that these masses of producers fully and effectively mobilize and utilize all possible inner reserves and thus fulfill their assigned production quotas of export items by demonstrating burning loyalty to the party and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude as did the unheralded heroes.

Along with this, party organizations should widely introduce, propagate, and generalize the innovational successes and outstanding experiences attained in the production battle of export items through propaganda and agitation organs. Party organizations should also analyze and sum up the production of export items in a regular and timely manner to ensure the proper implementation of the export plan.

The proper implementation of the export plan is a rewarding work to further strengthen the economic might of the country, to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with foreign countries, and to enhance the dignity of our party. Let us all attain greater success in overall socialist construction by more vigorously waging the production battle of export items.

MATSUNAGA ARRIVES, DISCUSSES SANCTIONS LIFTING

SK200256 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 20 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Japan formally informed South Korea Friday that it is considering lifting the sanctions it had imposed against North Korea since the North's terrorist bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma, last October. Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga, who flew into Seoul earlier in the day for a three-day official visit, conveyed the official notification in a meeting with his South Korean counterpart, Yi Sang-ok, the same day.

In the hour-long meeting, however, Matsunaga did not refer to any specific timing for the lifting. Instead, he emphasized that there is no change in the basic policy of the Japanese Government toward the Korean peninsula. Coinciding with the conclusion of a private fishery accord between Japan and North Korea early this week, the Japanese press reported that the Tokyo government plans to lift the sanctions as early as November and that Matsunaga will sound out the South Korean attitude toward the Japanese move during his visit here. One month after the Rangoon bombing that killed 17 South Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers who were accompanying President Chon Tu-hwan on a state visit to Burma, the Japanese Government banned its diplomats from contacting their North Korean counterparts in third countries and barred its officials from entering the communist country and vice versa. Japan has diplomatic relations with South Korea but not with the North.

Yi told Matsunaga, however, that North Korea's recent flexibility, as in the acceptance of the South's proposal for inter-Korean economic talks, does not mean "any substantial change" in its attitude. Yi said that Japan's lifting of the sanctions under circumstances that would not prove the sincerity of the North's attitude could damage the friendly cooperative relations between South Korea and Japan realized through President Chon's state visit. Matsunaga told Yi that he will report the position of the South Korean Government to his government's leaders.

The first Japanese vice foreign minister to visit Seoul since 1969 added that he highly praises the South Korean Government's efforts to reduce tension on the peninsula and to realize direct inter-Korean dialogue and exchanges. In addition, the two vice foreign ministers agreed to "actively promote" correction of the bilateral trade imbalance, improvement of legal status of Korean residents in Japan and the transfer of Japan's advanced technology to as well as Japanese investments in South Korea.

The two also agreed to hold working-level contacts by the end of this year for the conclusion of a science and technology cooperation agreement and to hold the trade talks scheduled for November in Seoul at the earliest possible date. They agreed to promote exchange visits by vice foreign ministers to facilitate closer consultation between diplomatic authorities of the two countries. In particular, Matsunaga told Yi that the Japanese Government will make every possible effort to help the success of the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

JAPAN-DPRK CONTACT AT UN CAUSES CONCERN

SK220146 Seoul YONHAP in English 0139 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Seoul, Oct. 22 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government expressed grave concern Monday over Japanese Ambassador to the United Nations Mitsuo Kuroda's contact with Han Si-hae, his North Korean counterpart, in a reception in New York last week.

A source in the South Korean Government said that although the contact was an "informal" one, it signals that the Japanese Government has lifted "in effect" one of the sanctions it imposed against the North since the latter's terrorist bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma, last October. One month after the Rangoon bombing, which killed 17 South Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers, the Japanese Government issued a statement that banned, among other things, its diplomats from contacting their North Korean counterparts in third countries.

The source said the South Korean Government was "seriously" considering proper measures to counter the Japanese ameliorative moves toward the North being concerned with the possibility that such moves might damage the friendly relations between South Korea and Japan.

Also concerned with press reports that Japan plans to allow a North Korean goodwill mission to visit Tokyo next month, the source described this as a "concrete movement" that indicates Japan's relaxation of its North Korea policy.

The sources added, however, that although the Japanese Government's sanctions against North Korea were made on a symbolic level, Japan's "hasty judgment" should not damage the friendly relations maturing between Japan and South Korea at a time when the North still refuses to admit the bombing.

Truth Sought on Contacts

SK220855 Seoul YONHAP in English 0805 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Seoul, Oct. 22 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Foreign Ministry instructed its embassy in Tokyo Monday to find out the truth about press reports on the contact between Japanese and North Korean ambassadors to the United Nations last week and on a North Korean goodwill mission's visit to Tokyo next month.

Japanese newspapers reported Sunday that Japanese Ambassador to the United Nations Mizuo Kuroda met with Han Si-hae, representative of the North Korean permanent mission to the world body, in a reception hosted by a Middle East nation in New York last week.

Quoting a report Kuroda sent to Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe recently, the papers said that Han spoke to Kuroda first, with a "friendly attitude," and the two exchanged "sociable conversation."

A Foreign Ministry official said that the truth is yet to be confirmed. However, the contact between U.N. ambassadors of Japan and North Korea seems to be a part of the North's recent "smile offensives" toward the United States and Japan.

The official also said that the Japanese Government has not yet shown any official response to the requests by the Japanese Socialist Party and pro-North Korean private organizations to allow a North Korean goodwill mission to visit Tokyo next month.

Concerned with the North's unprecedentedly active approach to the United States and Japan, the official said the South Korean Government is closely watching the responses of its allies.

Japan Urged To Be Circumspect

SK211150 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 21 Oct 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Japan Should Be Careful in Approaching North Korea"]

[Text] It has been learned recently that the Japanese Government has been studying the lifting of sanctions it took against North Korea in the wake of the assassination and bombing at the Aung San Mausoleum in Burma, thereby attracting attention.

In meeting with a person in authority in our government, Nobuo Matsunaga, Japanese vice minister of foreign affairs, who arrived in the ROK on 19 October, is said to have conveyed the Japanese Government's stand of studying an early lifting of these sanctions against North Korea in conformity with domestic circumstances within Japan.

If we are jumping to a conclusion first, we would like to make clear our oppositionist stand against such a Japanese attitude, because we fear Japan is making too hasty a decision at the present time, when the intention and conduct of North Korea have not yet been clearly explained. At the same time, we think that this issue should be more circumspectly examined in the future.

As far as this issue is concerned, although Japan as a sovereign state may have some domestic circumstances to consider, the issue of lifting sanctions against North Korea taken in accordance with the Rangoon incident should never be treated lightly, in view of the anticivilization and antihumanity nature of this crime.

It seems that such a move by the Japanese Government is premised on the prospect of smooth realization of the ROK side's recent proposals to the North Korean side, including those for South-North sports talks, Red Cross talks, and economic cooperation talks. In fact, an indication of some change has been seen in the recent South-North Korean relations. But there has not been any basic change in the situation on the Korean peninsula, nor has there been any tangible progress by which we could regard the North Korean side's attitude as sincere.

Initially, after the Rangoon incident, Japan took sanctions encompassing four aspects -- restriction of contacts between Japanese and North Korean diplomats in third countries, prohibition of visits by Japanese Government officials to North Korea, prohibition of entry of North Korean Government officials into Japan, and prohibition of take-offs and landings of Japanese and North Korean special planes. At the same time, Japan has taken the attitude that it will lift such sanctions if the North Korean side apologizes by doing such things as expressing its regret or if the ROK side expresses its tacit understanding.

This notwithstanding, after the elapse of 1 year since that incident took place, these conditions have not been fulfilled at all and no basic change has been realized. Up to this moment, the North Korean side has not even admitted its obvious criminal act, much less take any measures assuming responsibility for the Rangoon incident and apologizing for it. On the contrary, North Korea has schemed to create social unrest by endlessly dispatching spies to the South or has been consistently engaged in launching false peace offensives by putting forth the proposal for forming a single team in preparation for the Los Angeles Olympics under circumstances in which it was impossible to realize such a proposal. Such have been North Korea's activities since the Rangoon incident. Thus, it was impossible for the ROK side to have expressed a tacit understanding.

In our estimation, the Japanese Government is studying the lifting of the sanctions against North Korea with, as momentum, moves toward the reduction of tension between the South and the North and the North Korean side's act of casting sheep's eyes at Japan -- especially the renewal of the fishery agreement between Japan and North Korea, which is learned to have been concluded on 15 October.

It is likely that the North Korean side, too, eagerly desires the lifting of the Japanese side's sanctions on the basis of its ulterior motive to extricate itself from its isolation in international society, which has been accelerated since the Rangoon incident, and to solve its internal economic situation, which has become more difficult with each passing day. But Japan should pay attention to the fact that during the past year or so since the brutal Rangoon crime, there has never been a change in the North Korean attitude toward South-North questions and its double-faced nature in international society.

Furthermore, the present represents a very important time, when the era of mature partnership between the ROK and Japan has just begun in the wake of President Chon Tu-hwan's historic visit to Japan. Accordingly, we really worry about the fact that if Japan, because of hasty judgment, is dragged into the North Korean side's smile tactics, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the ROK and Japan might be harmed.

In reiteration, at this important moment when a new era for the ROK and Japan is being ushered in, we expect that the Japanese side will not do anything that might harm its friendly relations with the ROK. This is the reason why we oppose Japan's moves to lift the sanctions against North Korea.

NORTH'S SPY SAYS NORTH IN NEED OF REVOLUTION

SK200057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] Chong Hae-kwon, 51, the North Korean agent arrested last month, was quoted as having confessed to investigators later that "not South Korea but North Korea is where a revolution is really needed."

He told investigators that North Korea's Kim Il-song "so emphatically emphasizes hunger-stricken South Korean brethren should be liberated." "But, I now know that what I had been told of the South while in North Korea was not true, and I think it is North Korea where a revolution is really needed," he said.

"Although I received intense training and comprehensive education on life in the South, I found in the South that everything I was taught in the North was far from the truth," he said. Chong said he was impressed by the fact that workers in the South enjoy weekends and holidays with their families on vacation or outings. "I envy these people because during the 15 years of education in North Korea I was only allowed to see my family about 10 days a year."

"When I first came here, I traveled mostly by bus thinking that deluxe cars and trains, including Saemaul express trains, were exclusively for high-ranking officials and rich people. I found later that people in general live an affluent life. This caused me deep psychological conflict for I had been taught that South Koreans lived impoverished and ragged lives," he said. "Now that I see this is not true, I believe that North Koreans are the ones that should be liberalized."

Chong said he was told by Kim Chong-il, heir apparent to North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song, before leaving Pyongyang that if he was to surrender or get caught, his family would be executed.

"He also said that intelligence agents should never fear death. That is why I tried to commit suicide when I was captured," he confessed. "In North Korea, for an agent to be caught is a great disgrace and for an agent to be captured alive is unforgivable. I am worried about my family I left behind because relatives of agents caught in the South are always punished," he added.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN Comments

SK211220 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 19 Oct 84 p 2

[Editorial: "A Key Spy Dispatched Directly"]

[Text] In the wake of the arrest of six spy rings by an Army security agency, the Agency for National Security Planning has recently arrested a key spy of the North Korean puppets, further heightening our anticommunist alertness.

According to the announcement, the recently arrested spy Chong Hae-kwon had received the so-called "adaptation to the South" training, together with training in very special espionage techniques, for 15 years in North Korea before he was dispatched directly.

As opposed to the ordinary method of assigning a spy with a short-term mission and infiltrating him into the South by way of a third country, they dispatched him directly, giving him vocational training in various fields so that he could lie in ambush in a free society for a long time. As viewed by the authorities, this is proof that the North Korean puppets' espionage tactics against the South are becoming bolder, employing such tactics as long-term ambush, complete adaptation to the South, and increased craftiness. This is a noteworthy development.

The North Korean puppets had issued instructions to the spy Chong to assassinate and abduct important figures and to destroy major facilities. Besides such terrorist activities, he was instructed to agitate the people in general and create social unrest and to stir up and expand any small disputes or disturbances from the standpoint of the reunification front. This means that the North Korean puppets are trying to capitalize on even a small-scale demonstration in our free society for their operations against the South and to turn it to their advantage.

Another matter that draws our special attention is that all the North Korean puppets' espionage operations against the South are conducted under the direction of Kim Chong-il. Kim Chong-il is reported to have had a personal interview with the key spy prior to his departure for the South, on an espionage mission assignment, and even handed him the poison and the poison needle for suicide. From this we know how fierce, malicious, and barbarous the character of Kim Chong-il is. It has been reported that the Rangoon barbarity was directed by him also, and it is unpredictable what violent barbarity will occur in the future because of such a vicious character on his part.

The serial number of the handgun carried by the spy Chong is reported to be one of the 100 handguns which the North Korean puppets imported from Belgium, the number immediately after the serial number of the gun carried by Chin so-and-so, the chief culprit in the Rangoon barbarity. This is further material evidence proving the the North Korean puppets committed the Rangoon barbarity, and exposing the deceitfulness of the Kim Il-song terrorist ring, which desperately attempted to dodge the blame for it.

The spy Chong is reported to be a key figure who graduated from Pyongyang Construction College, majoring in construction economics, and belongs to the Liaison Bureau of the North Korean puppets' party Central Committee. He received espionage training, while sealed off from the outside, in the Kim Il-song Military-Political College and the Sunan safehouse, which are the special training centers for agents.

We cannot help feeling indignant at the hateful operation of the North Korean puppets' terrorists against the South, as we hear that the spy was dispatched with instructions to win over the antigovernment struggle forces, to inspire anti-U.S. sentiment, and to create and agitate disturbances, and that he was arrested while planning to assassinate important figures and to bomb major facilities.

The North Korean puppets are still persistently engaging in the so-called "reunification front," frenziedly attempting to cause confusion in our society. We should not overlook the fact that the North Korean puppets' maneuvers are very likely to find inroads into the complaining circles in the lowest stratum of our society. They are desperately seeking to capitalize on even trifling arguments and transient disputes by engaging in activities to stir up and agitate. They are also infiltrating the demonstrations of some violent students and workers, spreading rumors to create social unrest and scheming to engage in violent operations.

Although they yell about dialogue and reconciliation, the North Korean puppets engage in schemes for terrible, violent provocations. We should be aware of their two-faced nature, and strengthen our vigilance against the North even more.

USSR SEMINAR CRITICIZES NORTH PERSONALITY CULT

SK190116 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 19 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Moscow (AFP-YONHAP) -- It was disclosed on 18 October that Soviet theorists at the recent three-day seminar on party ideology held for cadres of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union bitterly criticized the idolization of Kim Il-song in North Korea.

According to an account of the discussions at the seminar received by AFP, at the seminar on the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign issues P. Petrenko of the party Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism used the words "Kim Il-song idolization" to criticize North Korean politics. On North Korea's foreign policy, he also criticized its "reemphasis on nationalist ideology" and "pro-Beijing orientation."

The criticism is noteworthy, because it came only 4 months after Kim Il-song's official visit to the Soviet Union during which both sides declared that the Soviet-North Korea relations were excellent.

DISMISSAL MOTION MADE AGAINST TRADE MINISTER

SK200031 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] The opposition Democratic Korea Party has submitted a motion to the National Assembly recommending that Minister of Trade and Industry Kum Chin-ho be relieved of his post.

Kum, the motion says, should be held accountable for the U.S. decision to impose higher antidumping charges on Korean-made color TV sets as well as for alleged policy failures in small- and medium-sized industries. All 80 lawmakers of the party signed the recommendation.

MINISTERS ANSWER LAWMAKERS' QUESTIONS AT ASSEMBLY

SK200101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Defense Minister Yun Song-min disclosed yesterday that Korea and U.S. authorities are surveying a total of 50 million pyong (about 40,000 acres) now held by American forces here to return the unused portion to the original owners.

In answer to a question by Rep. Cho Chu-hyuong of the opposition Democratic Korea Party, Yun said that the joint survey, which started from frontline areas, was being made in accordance with an agreement reached during the 16th Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting in Seoul this year. According to him, the Defense Ministry now holds a total of 250 million pyong of land for military use. One pyong is equal to 3.3 square meters. He went on that the government already conducted an aerial survey of 5.3 million pyong of the ROK forces land in 1983, and would conduct a similar survey of the rest until 1987 to determine the unused land. However, he didn't specify whether the government would also return the unused portion of the Defense Ministry requisitioned land to original owners.

During the session, that lasted for more than five hours, Minister Yun flatly refuted the possibility of Korea and Japan concluding a security cooperation treaty. He also said: "Such a treaty may stimulate the Soviet Union and North Korea as well." He added that the government would develop a "dual system" composed of the Korea-U.S. defense treaty and the Japan-U.S. security treaty on a complementary basis. He further said that Korea and Japan didn't touch on bilateral military cooperation at all during the Japan visit by President Chon Tu-hwan early last month.

Besides the panel, 10 house committees were called into session to hear briefings of government programs.

In the Foreign Affairs Committee, Unification Minister Son Chae-sik analyzed that the North Korean acceptance of a South Korean proposal for an inter-Korean conference was designed to enhance its international image disgraced by its Rangoon bombing attack. He also said: "The government sees that Pyongyang accepted our overture as a means of overcoming its serious economic difficulties." "It is hard for us to have an optimistic view of the scheduled economic talks since North Korea wants to promote joint ventures between the South and North, while we hope to have exchanges of materials first and then to seek joint ventures." "However, there is a possibility of economic exchanges and cooperation between the two, and the success will largely depend on our efforts," he said. "If the economic conference is successful, it will contribute not only to common prosperity of the South and North, but to easing tension on the Korean peninsula," he said.

In the Trade-Industry Committee, Energy-Resources Minister Choe Tong-kyu revealed that his ministry was consulting with the Foreign Ministry about possible importation of crude oil from China. He said: "The government guarantees maximum autonomous activities of refinery firms in importing crude oil. But, import of Chinese petroleum is a diplomatic matter and discussions are being made between ministries." However, he denied a lawmaker's allegation that the oil reportedly imported from West Madura on Sept. 17 was Chinese product. "No Chinese crude oil had been brought in."

In the Construction Committee, Construction Minister Kim Song-pae indicated that his ministry would continue to push its project to install cable on Mt. Pukhan despite objection from some conservationists. He claimed that the development plan of his ministry would have positive effect on protecting nature and the projected facility would be very useful.

CHAN SI CONGRATULATES STROUGAL ON BIRTHDAY

BK200736 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Oct (SPK) -- Chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers Chan Si recently sent his best wishes to his CSSR counterpart Lubomir Strougal on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday. Among other things the message says:

We are very glad to have witnessed your active contribution through your activities in developing socialism and heightening the CSSR's prestige in the international arena. Our people highly appreciate your current policy which, once again, shows the desire to eliminate the threat of war in our world in conformity with the resolutions of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. I am firmly convinced that our delegation's visit to the CSSR will further strengthen, for our common benefit, the bonds of fraternal friendship between our two parties, states, and people.

EDITORIAL HAILS CHAN SI'S VISIT TO GDR, CSSR

BK211329 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Station "editorial": "Brilliant Success of Comrade Chan Si's Visit to the GDR and CSSR"]

[Text] The recently concluded official friendship visit to the GDR and CSSR by Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, scored a brilliant success. This visit is of great political significance to the consolidation and development of the friendly relations, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our party, government, and people and the parties, governments, and peoples of the two fraternal socialist countries.

During the visit to the GDR and CSSR the high-ranking delegation of our party and state was accorded the warmest and most cordial welcome by the party-government leaders and peoples of the two fraternal countries. This valuable gesture clearly attests to the sentiments of friendship and close fraternal solidarity of the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries toward our Kampuchean people. Talks between the Kampuchean delegation and its counterparts in the two fraternal socialist countries proceeded in an atmosphere of great cordiality and sincerity. All issues raised during the talks were unanimously agreed upon. The GDR and CSSR sides highly valued and noted with great joy the splendid development of their relations, based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, with our Kampuchean party, government, and people. The two fraternal countries continue to adhere to the stand of supporting the Kampuchean people's just struggle and assisting the PRK in the defense of the revolutionary gains and national reconstruction.

In the GDR, recalling the principles of the treaty signed by the top leaders of our two countries in 1980 which is the foundation for the strengthening and developing of the two countries' relations, the two sides joyfully welcomed the outstanding success of their cooperation in economic, scientific, cultural, and commercial fields and the use of aid provided by the GDR Solidarity Committee which effectively contributed to the all-round development in the PRK's national reconstruction. To further strengthen the bond of friendship and expand the all-round cooperation between the PRK and the GDR, the two sides signed many agreements, namely, an agreement on the establishment of a committee for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation in charge of the 1986-90 plan; an agreement on the GDR's solidarity aid to the PRK; an agreement on vocational training for the Kampuchean people in the GDR between 1984 and 1985; and a protocol on exchange of goods in 1985.

In the CSSR, the two sides signed an agreement on the CSSR's interest-free loan to the PRK and a protocol on goods exchange for 1985.

Concerning the international situation, the GDR and CSSR sides unanimously agreed with the Kampuchean side on various problems relating to the current international situation and voiced full support for the goodwill proposals of the PRK, SRV, and LPDR aimed at normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia and turning this region into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

All sides held that disputes in Southeast Asia could be resolved through negotiations between the group of Indochinese countries and that of the ASEAN countries based on the principles of respect for mutual interests and non-interference from the outside as proposed by the three Indochinese countries' foreign ministers during their conference held in Vientiane in January and July 1984. All sides stressed that the PRK Government is the sole authentic and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people and has the full right to occupy the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations and other international organizations. All sides totally rejected all UN attempts to interfere in the PRK's internal affairs. They once again rejected the UN solution aimed at destroying the PRK's independence and its right to self-determination. Concerning the dangerously tense situation in the world due to the policy of the arms race and rivalry caused by the United States and the NATO alliance, all sides noted that unity of all peace-loving forces is most needed for international detente. All sides voiced full support for the Soviet Union's peace proposals and the socialist countries' peace initiatives defined in the statement of the Warsaw Pact member-countries in January 1983 and the statements made in Moscow by top leaders of various socialist states in June 1983, as well as the statement of the CEMA member-countries on peace and international economic cooperation. All sides highly valued the Nonaligned Movement and its activities aimed at improving the international situation.

All these constituted a brilliant success and an important contribution of our party-state delegation's visit. This visit also attested to the good relations and the desire for peace of the PRK party, government, and people as well as the parties, governments, and peoples of the GDR, CSSR, and other fraternal socialist countries. The Kampuchean party, government, and people highly appreciate the valuable and effective support and assistance given by the fraternal GDR and CSSR for the defense of our revolutionary achievements and national reconstruction. We pledge to advance toward seizing greater victories in the cause of defending and building our fatherland and to crush all maneuvers and activities of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries, and their lackeys -- the Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk bandits.

Together with the Vietnamese and Lao parties, governments, and peoples, our Kampuchean party, government, and people pledge to further strengthen and develop their friendship, solidarity, and cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism with the GDR, CSSR, and other fraternal socialist countries in their joint struggle for peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

HENG SAMRIN GREETES ALBANIAN COUNTERPART

BK191022 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, recently sent a greetings message to Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Albanian Workers Party Central Committee, on his 76th birthday. The message said, among other things:

We are convinced that under your wise leadership, the Albanian people will score even greater victories for the cause of your country's revolution. We highly value your efforts, support, and encouragement for the Kampuchean people's just struggle against the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- cheap lackeys of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces -- and for independence and socialism in the PRK. May the friendly relations between our two countries further strengthen and develop in the interests of peace and socialism.

KAMPUCHEA DECRIES THAI 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST LAOS

BK201200 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 Oct 84

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "Obstinacy and Deception" -- date not given]

[Text] While the LPDR Government was requesting that the UN Security Council convene an urgent meeting to discuss the situation along the Lao-Thai border, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila announced before the session of the 39th UN General Assembly on 2 October that the Thai Government will withdraw its troops from the three Lao hamlets. He did not, however, confirm the schedule of the troop withdrawal. As a matter of fact, while this high-ranking Thai official was speaking at the United Nations about the withdrawal of Thai troops from the three Lao hamlets, the ultrarightists of the Thai ruling circles in Bangkok had ordered their troops to strengthen their control of the three Lao hamlets by increasing hostile acts and committing new crimes against the Lao people in these three hamlets. In fact, on 1 October the Thai troops posted in the three Lao hamlets of Paklai District in Sayaboury Province and in Bo Bia hamlet in Thai territory on five occasions fired 105-mm and 81-mm mortar shells into the Phou Houat area of Laos' Sayaboury Province, causing great losses to property and life of the inhabitants. At the same time, Thai reconnaissance planes were sent to fly into Lao airspace over Sayaboury Province on many occasions. What is more obvious than this is that on the same day, Thai Armed Forces Commander Athit Kamlang-ek stated openly that the Thai troops have fulfilled their duty in occupying the three Lao hamlets and that they will not withdraw unilaterally for fear of losing honor. At the same time, a Thai military spokesman said that Thailand will withdraw its troops but will not abandon sovereignty over the three hamlets.

All of these points clearly attest to the fact that Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's announcement at the UN General Assembly was merely a trick -- a major part of the policy of big-Thailand hegemonism-expansionism pursued by the Thai rulers in the past as well as in the present. This also clearly attests to the fact that the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries do not want to resolve this problem. On the contrary, they are still stubbornly occupying the three Lao hamlets. It is clear to see that Bangkok's trick launched at the UN General Assembly is aimed at avoiding the condemnation and anger of world public opinion. Moreover, Bangkok fallaciously hopes that its deceitful propaganda at the United Nations may help collect votes for Thailand to have a seat as a permanent member [as heard] in the UN Security Council by the end of this year. Worse still, Sitthi Sawetsila grossly encroached upon the UN principles concerning mutual respect for states' sovereignty and territorial integrity by terming the Thai ultrarightist troops' invasion and illegal occupation of the three Lao hamlets as a small incident that had been turned into a big issue through Vietnam's instigation. All these deceitful, slanderous remarks by Sitthi Sawetsila deceive no one.

This is because everyone is well aware that this event took place immediately after the visit to China by Thai Armed Forces Commander in Chief Athit Kamlang-ek, who even visited the Sino-Vietnamese border in order to learn how to invade another country's border territory from the Chinese experience in provoking, invading, and occupying Vietnamese territory.

The ultrarightists in the Thai ruling circles have now strengthened their control over the three Lao hamlets and are making every effort to turn these three hamlets into a firm base for protecting their sabotage activities against the LPDR.

In his speech at the current 39th UN General Assembly Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, foreign minister of the LPDR, clearly pointed out: The Thai troops' establishment of their positions in the three Lao hamlets constituted a premeditated aggression. The real cause of this aggression rests on the expansionist ambition of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles with the assistance of Beijing hegemonists-expansionists. This aggression is a part of the scheme to oppose the LPDR and other Indochinese countries by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in collusion with the Beijing hegemonists-expansionists.

The Kampuchean people -- the past and present victims of the Thai big-nation hegemonism-expansionism of the Thai authorities who are supporting and assisting the Pol Pot remnants and other traitorous Khmer reactionaries by allowing them to use Thai soil as a springboard for launching sabotage activities against the PRK and who, sometimes, even directly involve themselves in these activities by giving moral and material support as well as sending their troops to join in these traitorous activities -- know well the true nature and reactionary face of the ultrarightists' provocations and encroachment upon the LPDR's sovereignty and territorial integrity and their acts harming the peaceful life of the fraternal Lao people as directly harmful to our Kampuchean people. We fully support the statement of the Lao Foreign Ministry spokesman dated 4 October 1984. We vehemently reject Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's statement dated 3 October 1984 on the so-called withdrawal of Thai troops from the three Lao hamlets.

At the same time, we strongly demand that the Thai side respond to the just, correct demand of the Lao side. We demand that the Thai side immediately withdraw its troops from the three Lao hamlets and immediately end all its hostile and sabotage activities against the three hamlets and other areas belonging to Laos. Together with the peoples of the three Indochinese countries and the progressive peoples in the world who cherish peace and justice, the Kampuchean people voice their firm solidarity with and full support for the Lao people's correct and just struggle to their independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. All of us always stand firmly on the side of the fraternal Lao people.

THAI 'PROVOCATIONS,' KPRAF ACTIVITIES CITED

BK191114 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 18 Oct 84

[From "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature]

[Excerpt] Along the Kampuchean-Thai border, the Thai authorities have continued to create provocations against us and provide all kinds of support for the Pol Pot bandits and Serbeka elements of all types. During the past week Thai L-19 aircraft carried out 414 reconnaissance flights over our airspace in the sector north of Koh Kong. At sea many Thai trawlers and armed vessels conducted intelligence activities on 270 occasions 5-30 nautical miles off various islands, such as Kaoh Kong, Kaoh Tang, Poulo Wat, and Vietnam's Tho Chu Island.

On the ground the Thai proved extremely savage in using all types of artillery to fire hundreds of rounds into our Kampuchean territory. On seven occasions shells of 60-mm, 82-mm, and 100-mm mortars, and DKZ's landed in the vicinity of Hills 547 and 581. Each target came under a daily barrage of as many as 200 shells. Fifty-nine shells of Thai DKZ's and 82-mm mortars also landed at Phnum Kok. On 9 occasions the Thai authorities fired mortar shells into Hill 391, Na Sap, and an area 12 km southwest of Khvav.

Meanwhile, the Pol Pot remnants and Sereika elements taking refuge on the Thai threshold risked their lives in infiltrating our land with the intention of causing destruction to the property of the people, sabotaging communications lines, and distorting facts about our revolution. However, none of the attempts by these bandits escaped the punitive operations of our Revolutionary Armed Forces and militiamen who, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer troops, dealt heavy blows to them. During the past week our Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Vietnamese volunteer troops launched 11 operations against the bandits. We put out of action 58 enemy elements, including 23 killed, 17 captured, and 18 others surrendered. We seized 28 assorted guns, including a mortar, and a large quantity of war material.

SIHANOUK HOSTS BANQUET AT UNITED NATIONS

BK191009 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the 39th UN General Assembly, and Madame Monique Sihanouk hosted a banquet at the United Nations on the night of 10 October. Among the more than 500 guests present were Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general; Paul Lusaka, president of the 39th UN General Assembly; Aneerood Jugnauth, prime minister and foreign minister of Mauritius; Kim Yong-nam, DPRK vice premier and foreign minister; the foreign ministers of the Philippines, Gabon, Chad, Comoros, Central African Republic, and many other permanent representatives of various countries to the United Nations.

The participation at this banquet by the UN secretary general, the president of the 39th UN General Assembly, heads of various countries' delegations, and the permanent representatives to the United Nations clearly reflected their support and sympathy for the Kampuchean people's just struggle under the leadership of the CGDK.

Also attending this banquet were Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK; Khieu Samphan; and members of the Democratic Kampuchean delegations. The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and fraternity.

PHOUN SPIASEUT SPEAKS AT UN SECURITY COUNCIL

BK211628 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Speech on 9 October by LPDR Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut at UN Security Council -- read by announcer]

[Text] To enable the UN Security Council to understand properly the problem of Thai occupation of the three Lao villages, I would like to give the following clarifications:

1. This problem is not a problem of border disputes as normally occur between two countries with common borders. It is actually a problem of premeditated aggression. Over the past several centuries, in particular since the establishment of the LPDR, there has never been any border dispute in the relations between Laos and Thailand in the areas where the three villages are situated or in other areas along the entire border as stipulated in the Franco-Siamese treaties of 13 February 1904 and of 23 March 1907 and as shown in the map attached to these documents. It is clear that this border is recognized by the International Court of Justice as in the case of Preah Vihear in 1962.

It is stipulated in the two Lao-Thai joint statements of 1979 that the two prime ministers have agreed to turn the entire border -- water and land -- between Laos and Thailand into a border of peace and friendship on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and correct and legal interests and on the basis of the principles of settling disputes through peaceful means. This is the obligation given to and involved with each other by the respect of the historic border, which has been clearly defined with the planting of border marks.

To justify its claim over the three villages, the Thai Administration has produced a map. This map was jointly made by the survey corps of the Thai and U.S. Armies in 1978. The Thai Administration considers this map to have been made with modern tools and techniques. It has, therefore, maintained that the map conforms with reality despite the fact that there is a note on the map explaining that it has no legal value. Why has Thailand claimed that this map -- which has been unilaterally made -- is the only reliable map, and why has it tried to force other countries to accept it? Why has Thailand refused to accept the map of 1907, which was demarcated by the joint Franco-Siamese commission, the map which is still recognized by both sides as a valid one? And what has made Thailand refuse to accept the map that was made by the Siamese Army in 1909, the map which is in conformity with the provisions of the protocol of 1907?

Regarding this, Thailand has given the reason that the border in the said areas is not clear. If so, it is possible to resolve the problem easily through peaceful means on the basis of a good spirit of neighborliness. If Thailand were truly sincere in resolving the problem, why did it not consult with the LPDR first? Instead of doing so, it even mobilized troops to launch large-scale attacks against the three villages. In addition, Thailand has continued to adhere to its idea of setting up a technical team to conduct survey operations in the terrain of the three villages. Moreover, it has even suggested that a neutral country be appointed to witness the survey operations.

This scheme of Thailand is aimed at compelling Laos to redefine the border in the areas to create an example to pave the way for the redefinition of all the border lines between the two countries. Actually, Thailand has sent its own technical team to the areas to redefine the border line unilaterally.

Reviewing history, we can see that both the Lao and Thai peoples are well aware that the whole northeastern part of Thailand was formerly Lao territory and that all 20 million citizens in this region were Lao nationals speaking the Lao language, maintaining Lao customs, and having the same blood as the Lao people dwelling in Laos of today. It is true that this is a very painful history for the Lao people. I point out this matter here today only to prove the expansionism being now implemented by the Thai ruling circles.

The LPDR has adhered to its correct and just stand of respecting the principles on the historic border line. This means that the LPDR has accepted the present border line as stipulated in the international documents that were jointly signed by France and Siam in 1904 and 1907.

One of the vicious schemes and tricks of the Thai side is to announce publicly that the issue is only a small one and that Vietnam has interfered in this matter because of its desire to enlarge this issue.

As a small country, Laos has never invaded any country. Historically, it is apparent that Laos has repeatedly become a victim of aggression. The Lao people bore heavy burdens and suffered enormous sacrifices throughout the 30 years of struggle against the aggression of the imperialists for their independence and freedom and to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity. At the same time, the Lao people cannot consider the invasion and occupation of their territory a small matter. It can absolutely not be regarded as a small matter because such action as this is in line with the long-term schemes that have been carried out by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in opposition to Laos, the schemes that are aimed at gradually nibbling and annexing Lao territory to the extent that they can dominate all Lao territory. If Thailand considers this a small matter, why has Thailand refused to stop making deceitful statements before world public opinion, before the United Nations, and at the conference of the ASEAN foreign ministers?

2. The repeated aggression against the three Lao villages is part of the schemes of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries to swallow up Lao territory and is a product of uprising pan-Thaism. With their ambition to annex Lao territory, they will not stop at the occupation of the three villages. They have recalled their past aggressive and criminal activities in history and they wish they could do the same again. Historical facts prove that from the 16th to the 20th centuries, the reactionary leaders of Siam invaded, seized, ruled, and annexed most of Lao territory. They turned Laos into their vassal state for 115 years -- from 1778 to 1893. From 1941 to 1946, relying on the fascists and militarists, Thailand compelled France to cut off two Lao provinces on the right bank of the Mekong River and give them to Thailand. The two provinces are Sayaboury and Champassak.

During the whole period of the aggressive war waged by the imperialists against the Indochinese countries, Thailand had turned itself into a military base serving the imperialists. It had sent its troops to fight side by side with the aggressors.

Of late, the Thai delegate stated before the UN General Assembly that the Thai Government has agreed to withdraw its troops from the villages. This statement has made us feel that we can maintain our interests. However, it has also made us uncertain. What are the reasons that have made the Thai Government make this decision on this occasion despite the failure of the two rounds of talks in Bangkok? In this regard, our Lao delegation would like to give its views as follows:

1. The statement on the withdrawal of the Thai troops is not sincere. There is no guarantee for the troop withdrawal because no time, date, month, or year for the total withdrawal has been fixed. One day after the statement was made, the spokesman of the Thai Foreign Ministry, Sawanit Khongsiri, said to an AP correspondent on 3 October that it is not a withdrawal, but a replacement of forces. I also would like to point out the statement of journal FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW in its 4 October edition. The statement says:

Facing the problem, officials of the Thai Foreign Ministry said that the recent border clashes between the Lao and Thai troops in Uttaradit Province occurred because the Thai Army has relied on the aerial map printed in an uncertain manner by the U.S. Army in 1978. On the map, the Lao villages are located adjacent to the border inside Thai territory. Based on these sources, the Foreign Ministry has acted in a cautionary manner. But the Army has taken action to defend the three disputed villages in the belief that they are situated in Thai territory. Lao authorities' acts against the Army's actions are considered provocative. However, the Army has now acknowledged that the map made by the United States might be wrong. The official said that it is necessary to save honor and that the Army reserves the right to implement the troop withdrawal proposal so that ownership of the disputed positions remains in abeyance.

2. Thailand has stated that it will withdraw its troops, but, it will not give up consolidating its administration, military and police forces, and military equipment in that part of our Lao territory.

3. In the statement on the troop withdrawal, Thailand does not mention anything about Lao sovereignty over the three villages.

4. In the statement, Thailand does not mention the return to their native villages of the Lao citizens herded to Thailand by the Thai troops. It also does not mention anything about the compensation to be paid to the Lao people for the losses in lives and property inflicted by the Thai troops.

Therefore, it is clear that the statement on troop withdrawal of Thailand does not touch the essence of the problem. For example, it does not mention recognizing Lao sovereignty over the three villages or returning the situation in the areas to normal as it was before 6 June 1984. But, on the other hand, the statement is aimed at diverting world public opinion and public opinion in Thailand, which is solemnly condemning the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries' aggression in part of Lao territory. The statement is also aimed at gaining confidence from the international organization in Thailand's desire for peace to that Thailand can gain support in its campaigns for the UN Security Council membership election.

I take this occasion to convey an urgent appeal to the Security Council to call on Thailand to respond urgently to the just demand proposed by the Lao side as mentioned above and to implement the UN Charter in international relations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON THE BORDER DISPUTE

Thai Troops Shell Villages

BK191222 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] According to a report from Paklai District, at 1430 on 16 October, the Thai reactionary troops stationed in Phou Kieu Nokseo, Phou Hang, and nearby areas fired hundreds of rounds from military pieces, including 155-mm and 105-mm guns, on three Lao villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang, causing heavy damage to the local people's houses, ricefields, and property.

This act constitutes a serious new crime committed by Thai ultrarightist revolutionary troops against the Lao people in the three villages following the forced evacuation of all villagers to Thailand on 10 October.

The Lao people throughout the country are indignant at and solemnly condemn the act committed by the Thai troops and resolutely demand that they cease criminal acts against the people; otherwise, they must be held responsible for all the consequences that may arise from their frantic acts.

Rally Condemns Thai Actions

BK191129 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Vientiane, October 19 (OANA-KPL) -- A 1,000 strong mass rally was held here yesterday by the Vientiane Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] [to] condemn the continued Thai occupation of the three Lao border hamlets in Paklai District, Sayabourg Province. It was attended, among others, by Dr. Siho Bannavong, vice-chairman of the Vientiane Administrative Committee.

In his speech, Visian Bounhaksa, president of the Vientiane Committee of the LFNC, spoke of the barbaric acts committed by Thai troops against the Lao people in the occupied area. "Thailand not only refuses to withdraw its troops as promised by its foreign minister at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly, but it has even reinforced its troops, consolidated their [as received] fortifications and increased their military supplies in the three Lao hamlets illegally occupied by them since June 1984," he said.

He denounced the Thai-Chinese collusion in carrying out their aggressive policy against Laos. He appealed to all Vientianese and the entire Lao people, especially the inhabitants of the three occupied hamlets to resolutely oppose the Thai occupation.

In conclusion, Visian Bounhaksa demanded that Thailand withdraw its troops at once from the occupied hamlets, compensate for the losses in lives and materials caused to the local people, and release all local people detained by its troops.

A report from Paklai District said that Thai troops stationed on Kieu Nok Seo and Hang Mountains in the vicinity of the occupied area are continuing to shell the three occupied Lao hamlets.

Letter to Thai People

BK191149 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Vientiane, October 19 (KPL) -- A letter signed by the inhabitants of the three villages of Det, Gnai and Mai of the Lao northern Sayaboury Province was sent to the Thai people who favour peace, friendship and good neighbourliness on Oct. 15. The letter condemned the illegal occupation of the three Lao border hamlets of Kang, Mai and Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, by Thai troops since June 6. This hostile act violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos and strains the relations between Laos and Thailand, wrote the letter. It continued:

As you know, the three hamlets belong to Laos, according to the agreement border delineation signed in 1907 by France and Siam. The inhabitants there are Lao and registered under the administration. They speak the Lao language and have Lao customs. But, now Thailand has shamelessly claimed the three hamlets.

This claim shows the aggressive nature of pan-Thaism. The Lao and Thai peoples have always shared good neighbourly relations, wrote the message, but the Thai ruling circle backed by the Beijing administration has never listened to the warning of the Thai and Lao peoples and of the peace-loving people in the world.

The inhabitants of the three villages appealed to the friendly Thai people to urge the Thai authorities to immediately withdraw all their troops from the Lao territory, to strive to making Southeast Asia a peaceful region, and strongly protest against the military recruitment of young Thai people, and against the provocative acts of the Thai side.

"We hope that the Thai people will understand and collaborate with the Lao people to stop all criminal acts of Thai troops in this region, and will together with us contribute to improving our friendly relations."

RIFT BETWEEN THAI CIVIL, ARMY LEADERS DISCUSSED

BK200959 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 20 Oct 84

["Commentary: Who Is To Blame in Thailand?" -- KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, October 20 (OANA-KPL) -- The Thai invasion and occupation of the three Lao border line hamlets in Paklai District is a disgraceful action towards the irrefutable agreements on border delineation jointly realized by the Franco-Siamese border delimitation commission in 1904 and 1907, PASASON writes in its commentary today. Aiming at legalizing its unlawful occupation, Thailand has practised one trick after another to deceive public opinion at home and at international forums. While the Thai foreign minister was speaking of Thai troops' withdrawal at the 39th session [of the UN] General Assembly, the Thai commander-in-chief ordered their reinforcement at the occupied area.

Such a contradiction of opinions between Thai civilian and military circles has given proof of Thailand's insincerity toward a peaceful settlement of the border problem. But for the Thai, this is not surprising at all because they have long been aware of a power struggle between Thai civilian and military leaders.

The paper points out that the Thai foreign minister's statement about troops' withdrawal is intended to save Thailand from world condemnation and from its isolated position on the international arena. The shirking of responsibility in this Lao-Thai border affair by the civilian and military circles in Bangkok is a concrete indicator of confusion in the internal affairs of Thailand. Both sides are trying to blame each other for the crimes they have jointly committed against the local Lao inhabitants in the occupied area. "Faced with internal and international condemnation and protest, the military gang led by Athit Kamlang-ek and the Bangkok administration led by Prem Tinsulanon are both trying to shirk their responsibility for the border problem," the paper stresses.

According to some senior Thai officials, the invasion and occupation of the three Lao hamlets in June 1984 was unilaterally carried out by the military circle without a governmental consent. But, Athit Kamlang-ek has declared that all his military activities are in compliance with the order of the government. "It is up to the government to decide whether to withdraw from or remain in the area," he said.

Everybody knows that the referee of the "two men's game" in Thailand is China and that the latter is watching them fighting each other out. This fact should be taken into account by the civilian and military circles in Bangkok before it is too late, the paper concluded.

LAOS SENDS HUNDREDS INTO DISPUTED VILLAGES

BK210253 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] Uttaradit -- Laos sent several hundred people into three disputed villages last week after Thai troops pulled out, a Border Patrol Police [BPP] report said yesterday. The report said Laotian villagers were brought into the villages by Laotian and Vietnamese soldiers between October 17 and 18. The movement reflected Vientiane's desire to permanently occupy the villages, said the report.

The Foreign Ministry said recently Thailand decided to remove troops from the area to avoid armed confrontation with Laotian forces and settle the conflict through negotiations. But the Laotians dismissed the announcement and, instead, accused Thailand of trying to send reinforcements into the area.

The BPP report did not give the exact number of Laotian villagers being moved into the hamlets, saying only that several hundred of them were being moved in. Local BPP forces were keeping a close watch on the movement, the report said.

Meanwhile, fighting was reported inside Laos and close to the disputed area on October 18. Explosions and artillery fire could be heard as far as Ban Muang Chet Ton of Nam Pat District. It was believed that the fighting was between Lao government soldiers and resistance forces operating in the area.

NATION VIEWS SRV BUILDING OF STRATEGIC ROADS

BK200317 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 20 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Hanoi Cannot Afford To Build Roads Near Border"]

[Text] A senior military officer along the eastern border has said that the Vietnamese plan to build four strategic roads in western Kampuchea close to the Thai border and that it will directly affect Thai security. This is reinforced by the fact that Army Assistant Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun sees Thailand coming under the direct threat of Vietnam if that country gains full control of Kampuchea.

Two questions need to be asked before we consider these statements which are alarming. First: Will it be militarily possible for Vietnam to build roads in areas which are now controlled by the resistance forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK)? Second: Even if that were possible, is Vietnam's economy capable of affording the cost of constructing these roads? (Vietnam cannot use "forced labour" in the area for fear of mass escape to become refugees in Thailand.)

Looking at facts, dry season or monsoon season, Vietnamese forces numbering about 160,000 are unable to quell the resistance forces of CGDK -- Sihanouk's FUNCINPEK [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Kampuchea] of 6,500, Son Sann's KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front] of 12,000 and Khieu Sampan's Khmer Rouge of 30,000. These resistance forces followed up a respectable 1983-84 rainy season performance with an unprecedented dry season offensive in which they claimed to have hit six provincial capitals and seriously hampered the Vietnamese counter-offensive.

Much credit has to be given to China whose forces are continually engaging the battle-hardened crack Vietnamese troops in continual border skirmishes over the past year. The Vietnamese cannot send press-ganged South Vietnamese soldiers or forces of the Heng Samrin regime to Western Kampuchea for fear that they will defect and join the resistance forces or become refugees in Thailand. These facts show that Vietnam, however much she needs them, cannot build the strategic roads in CGDK-controlled western Kampuchea, unless they make tremendous sacrifices and even jeopardize their occupation of Kampuchea.

It is no news that Vietnam has the fourth largest standing army in the world, numbering over a million men and keeping it up is a drain on resources of a nation which the International Monetary Fund lists among the 12 poorest countries in the world. Per capita gross national product is estimated to be US\$160 a year. From another point of view Vietnamese economy is plagued by about 60 per cent inflation, high civilian unemployment and chronic shortages of necessities. Mounting debts and international ostracism have forced Hanoi to fall completely under the influence of the Soviet Union which is currently said to spend more than US\$19 million a day to prevent Vietnam's economy and its military establishment from going under.

Even the Soviet Union cannot afford to become such a cornucopia for very long considering she is fighting her own interminable "war" in Afghanistan. We believe Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese foreign minister, when he says that it will take five to ten years to make the Heng Samrin regime stand on its feet -- if such a large period of time is available to Hanoi. Thach has almost been saying the same that the Chinese have been saying in a different way for the past five years -- given time Vietnam will bleed itself white.

But many predictions about communist countries like Vietnam and the Soviet Union turn out to be wrong. Based on these facts we can confidently predict that neither militarily nor economically Vietnam is capable of building the strategic roads in western Kampuchea and we may be wrong. It is difficult to understand at the same time why the Soviet Union, with perhaps the world's vastest agricultural resources, is buying grain while paying for the "war" in Afghanistan, supporting Vietnam and backing Cuba in her attempts to foment guerrilla warfare in Central America. Possibly we do not understand an economy which is based on the suffering of its people and predictions based on facts and figures may easily go wrong.

PREM PERFORMING 'NORMAL DUTIES', RECEIVES ENVOYS

BK220612 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] This morning Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon received the PRC ambassador at his Sisao residence. This is regarded as the prime minister performing his normal duties, although not at Government House, his normal office.

A Public Relations Department reporter said the prime minister was supposed to return to work today for the first time since he became ill and for this reason many reporters and photographers waited in vain this morning at Government House. Therefore, they went to the prime minister's Sisao residence and learned that at about 0820 today Supreme Commander and Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek called on the prime minister. At about 0915, Army Chief of Staff Gen Banchop Bunnak was next to call on the prime minister, who was ready to take his walking exercise. Banchop walked with the prime minister and the medical personnel.

At about 1030, Foreign Ministry Protocol Department Director General Sukho Suwansiri accompanied the PRC ambassador on a call on the prime minister. The PRC ambassador said he visited the prime minister on behalf of PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang, who was concerned about the prime minister's illness and is pleased to have learned of the prime minister's recovery. The PRC ambassador also delivered a message from the premier.

Speaking to newsmen at the capital security command later this morning, Gen Athit said he visited the prime minister this morning and the minister appeared fresh and active. He said the prime minister actually could return to work at Government House now. However, he asked that the prime minister delay his return to Government House for a time due to currently irregular weather which could affect the prime minister's health. He said the prime minister does not have to go to work at Government House and can work at his residence. In any event, he anticipated that the prime minister will be able to return to work at Government House next week.

Receives U.S. Envoy

BK200257 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 20 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Thailand John Gunther Dean visited Premier Gen Prem Tinsulanon yesterday to hand over a personal message from President Ronald Reagan.

President Reagan said in the letter that he was concerned about the premier's illness and felt glad that he had recovered, according to government press release.

It also quoted the letter as saying that President Reagan gives significance to the friendship he has toward the Thai leader and the Thai Government.

Premier Prem travelled to the U.S. for a medical checkup last month at the invitation of the U.S. Government.

Meets PRC Envoy 22 Oct

BK220124 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Oct 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon shook his head slightly but would not reply when reporters asked him, while he was taking a stroll inside his Sisao residence yesterday afternoon, if he would return to work at the Government House today.

The premier's secretary general Lt Gen Chanthrakhu Sirisut, however, said Gen Prem would meet Chinese Ambassador Shen Ping at his residence this morning at 10:30 am.

He said the envoy would hand over to the premier a letter from Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to congratulate him for his recovery from illness.

Gen Prem, who looked fresh and smiled most of the time, walked five rounds inside his Sisao residence yesterday. He was given a brief physical check-up for about 20 minutes after the stroll before walking back into the house.

PARLIAMENT OFFICIAL SAYS NO SESSION PLANNED

BK210630 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] A leading government coordinator in parliamentary affairs reiterated yesterday that the government will not open an extraordinary House session despite speculations to the contrary.

Dr Akhom Sorasuchat said it was a unanimous agreement among all the four political parties in the Prem coalition that there was no need at present for another special House session. Dr Akhom gave the assurance during an interview with reporters yesterday -- one day after deputy leader of Chat Thai Party Col Phon Roengprasoetwit said he had gathered enough signatures to move for an extraordinary House session. Col Phon said he would initiate the move as soon as Premier Gen Prem Tinsulanon recovered from his illness.

Dr Akhom, who is a member of the government committee coordinating parliamentary affairs, said the important factor for any constitutional amendment was its timing. He was referring to speculations that Col Phon was seeking an extraordinary House session in order to push for a constitutional amendment to allow government officials to hold political posts. Dr Akhom, who is a Democrat MP, also questioned claims by some MP's that they had enough support from MP's and senators to open a special House session.

Asked for comments on a move to replace City Governor Adm Thiam Makaranon, Dr Akhom said he believed the matter will be taken up for discussion in the next Cabinet meeting. But he said such replacement would be unnecessary, if the bill on elections of city governor is not implemented in time.

Deputy Interior Minister Wira Musikaphong on Friday said that some Cabinet members had mentioned the possibility of removing Adm Thiam and other city administrators.

ARMY SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES LEGAL CASE AGAINST MP

BK191410 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 18 Oct 84 p 16

[Text] Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut told newsmen on the afternoon of 17 October about the Army's filing a legal action against Piyanat Watcharaphon, Sisaket Province's MP and deputy speaker of the House of Representatives. He said the Judge Advocate General's Department was handling the matter and that the Army commander had nothing to do with it.

He said: "The commander will not deal with such a small matter, which can be handled by the officials concerned." Asked if all the Army districts would file actions against the MP, he said the judge advocate general would make that decision.

Asked what he meant when he said the Army would see the matter through to the end, the Army secretary said he meant that if the police found enough evidence to file the case, the Army would bring it to court. If the police could not gather sufficient evidence, the Army would drop the case.

Asked what the Army would do if it is defeated in court, he replied that the case would be decided by the court based on the police investigation. However, he refused to say whether the Army would petition the appellate court if it is defeated in the lower court.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON ARMY LAWSUIT AGAINST MP

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Army Files Two More Lawsuits Against Piyanat," and subtitled "4th Lawsuit Filed," published in the 19 October DAILY REPORT, page J 4; second paragraph, line two: "...in Phitshanulok, Ubon Ratchathani and Nakhon Ratchasima respectively. In all... (supplying dropped names).

SRV UN SPOKESMAN ON REPRESENTATION AT UN

OW210837 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] In his interview on 17 October with a VNA correspondent at the United Nations on the SRV attitude toward the right to UN representation of the so-called Democratic Kampuchea while the UN General Assembly session was examining reports by the UN Credentials Committee, a spokesman for our country's permanent representation to the United Nations pointed out: The People's Republic of Kampuchea, which came into being following the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, has truly mastered the destiny of Kampuchea during the past 5 years and more, has scored marvelous achievements in its revival, and has enjoyed increasingly higher international prestige. As the legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, the PRK should have been represented at the United Nations a long time ago. However, the genocidal Pol Pot clique, which has been expelled from Kampuchea, has usurped the PRK's UN seat.

Ironical as it may seem, the decisive factor is to control Kampuchean territory, not the occupation of a UN seat. In the not too distant future, the PRK will certainly be represented at the United Nations, and the genocidal Pol Pot clique will be expelled from that world body. Pol Pot and company has perpetrated heinous crimes unprecedented in history. Their representation at the United Nations constitutes a blot on that world organization. The time will come when the polluted atmosphere becomes unbearable and they will have to remove the genocidal Pol Pot corpse from the United Nations.

The world is now facing momentous issues. The SRV representation believes that the United Nations should concentrate on the momentous affairs of the current session and should not waste its energy on trivial matters.

PRC, U.S. ACCUSED OF MANIPULATING UN ON INDOCHINA

OW210747 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 21 -- The United Nations has once again adopted an erroneous stance by keeping the illegal seat of the Pol Potists at this international organization. This stance cuts across the Kampuchean people's legitimate rights and aspirations and the Indochinese peoples' interests, to the detriment of peace in Southeast Asia. Over the past 40 years, a large number of U.N. member countries have completely kept silence over the most brutal wars of aggression conducted by the imperialists and expansionists against the three Indochinese countries.

At present, the same forces stand on the expansionists' side by recognizing the genocidal Pol Pot gang who slaughtered over three million Kampucheans and are sabotaging the rebirth of the Kampuchean nation. They deliberately support the aggressors and oppose the victims of aggression. The so-called "Kampuchea issue", raised by Beijing and its followers at the United Nations for six years now, still has not been settled because they have turned a blind eye to the essence of this issue, which is the Indochinese peoples' struggle to defend their independence and sovereignty against the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

Over the past six years, Beijing backed by Washington, has used the United Nations to oppose the three Indochinese peoples. But all the military, economic, political and diplomatic measures taken by Beijing in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in the ASEAN countries have failed. All attempts to impose a solution that tramples upon the Kampuchean people's legitimate rights and interests have proved futile.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea has recorded outstanding achievement since liberation. No force can reject the course of history in Kampuchea. The military solidarity between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea is unshakable. That is an undeniable fact. In this struggle, the Kampuchean people and other Indochinese nations will win.

The Vietnamese people firmly support Kampuchea's stance expressed in Foreign Minister Hun Sen's message to the U.N. secretary general and the president of the 39th UN General Assembly session saying that the Pol Pot gang and the disguised Polpotists under the signboard of the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" have no right to represent the Kampuchean people and must be expelled from the United Nations. The message also said that any debate at the United Nations on the situation in Kampuchea without the participation of the PRK's representative constitutes a gross interference in its internal affairs and a blatant violation of its independence and sovereignty, and all UN resolutions relating to Kampuchea adopted without the presence and consent of the P.R.K. are null and void.

Commentary Views 'Collusion'

BK191435 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "Two Monsters Catching a Shadow"]

[Text] Immediately after entering the White House, in July 1981 U.S. President Ronald Reagan sent Alexander Haig, then state secretary, to Beijing and agreed to sell Beijing 31 of the 32 American military items China tried to buy. After offering China this, in June 1983 Ronald Reagan decided to lift the ban on high technology equipment, officially making Beijing eligible for U.S. military sales with preferable treatment. Three months later, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger flew to Beijing, making an official U.S. commitment to cooperate with China, the essence of which is believed to be joint actions against the Soviet Union and the world revolutionary movement within the framework of a global as well as Asia and the Pacific strategy.

The past 9 months of this year marked a new step insuring Sino-American military ties, serving the U.S. strategy vis-a-vis Asia and the Pacific. This was evidenced by the exchange of visits between senior civilian and military officials of both countries. Early this year, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the United States to conclude a cooperation agreement and praise some 300 joint Sino-U.S. research projects in 21 aspects including military.

After that, Washington agreed to raise the total value of U.S. high technology sales, mostly (?dual-use) technology to over \$2 billion for 1984. To pave the way for significant American arms sales to China, in March this year the son of China's defense minister leading a military delegation concluded a secrecy-shrouded visit to the United States to discuss details in cooperation in the production of antiaircraft and antitank weapons.

The visit to China by Ronald Reagan in April was the combination of the comprehensive ties between the United States and China. The Beijing leadership made use of Reagan's presence to launch ground assaults on Vietnamese positions along the border. Deng Xiaoping, the strongman dominating China's political cycles, brazenly declared that China does not protest military buildup and that China always supports this American measure. Ronald Reagan, for his part, and through his security adviser McFarlane put it bluntly that China supports unambiguously steps toward recovering U.S. strength against the Soviet Union.

China also made no secret of its support for the restoration of Japanese militarism and the setting up of a triangle between Washington, Tokyo, and Beijing. China did not mention the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea which is the key issue for a solution to the Korea peninsula. China once again swallowed the Taiwan pill by pledging not to emphasize differences for the sake of what Reagan called mutual balance, that is against the Soviet Union and to the detrimental of world peace.

As a reward to China, Reagan signed with the Beijing leadership a nuclear cooperation accord, described by Assistant State Secretary (Walter Richard) as very important and something that influenced the entire relationship between the Washington and Beijing.

In June, Defense Minister Zhang Aiping led a highest-ever military delegation to the United States for talks on Sino-U.S. coordination in the Asia-Pacific strategy. On his way back, Zhang stopped over in Tokyo where he discussed the same matter with Japanese officials according to plans approved in Washington. Two months later, U.S. Navy Secretary Lehman arrived in Beijing and in September Washington announced that it would sell China 20 G-76 helicopters for \$115 million.

It is interesting to note that the Japan trip by Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng was coincided with the visit to the same country by South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan. This coincidence has been described as indication of Chinese support for the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis which exists along with the Washington-Tokyo-Beijing, forming in fact a NATO in the Orient.

The rapid growth of the devilish Sino-American collusion has been coupled with an escalation of China's criminal act against the three Indochinese countries as well as other Asian countries. In the 9 months through October, China has constantly strained the situation in three regions bordering the Indochinese countries. China continued its armed provocations against Vietnam along the Sino-Vietnamese border, encouraged Thailand to occupy three hamlets of Laos, stepped up sabotage activities in Thai-Kampuchean border area, and gave supports for rebels against the Kampuchean and Afghan revolutions.

Obviously, the devilish Sino-U.S. collusion is extremely dangerous to the destiny of nations, especially those in the Asia-Pacific region. However, in fact, their collusion is not without limit. It is safe to say that in their desperate political games the two monsters namely the U.S. imperialist and the Beijing expansionist are catching a shadow. They try to take advantage of each other for their selfish interest. The United States wants to have more allies and more friends to oppose the Soviet Union and uses China as a check force to wreck the revolution of the three Indochinese countries. At the same time, further tightens China to the American chariot in an attempt to return to Southeast Asia after its defeat in Vietnam.

Nevertheless, by using the China card, Washington has always tried every mean to limit China's influence in this region. For their part, the Beijing authorities want more U.S. weapons and high technology to modernize their Army to bring more pressure to bear on the Soviet Union and to create hindrance in Southeast Asia, where they often claim as China's natural zone of influence.

Stemming from these facts, we can say that the Sino-American military collusion is both a short, and long-term danger because it has become a main factor destabilizing the Asia-Pacific region. At the same time, it also poses the inevitable bankrupt of the United States and China in this strategy because of the present world and balance of forces. The dream of becoming world hegemony will never come true for the two monsters of the time.

NHAN DAN ON THAI-PRC COMPLICITY ON LAO BORDER

OW190851 Hanoi VNA in English 0740 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 18 -- Beijing's hand looms large behind Thailand's armed occupation of the three Lao border hamlets of Mai, Kang and Savang in Sayaboury Province. Undeniable proofs of Sino-Thai collusion are given by a correspondent of the NHAN DAN daily newspaper following a recent trip to the three hamlet area. Here is an abridged version of his story.

The acting chairman of the administrative committee of Paklai District, Phonsay Phoung Udom said that Thailand on October 4 sent two more battalions to Ban Mai -- one of the three hamlets which are now occupied by six Thai battalions totalling 2,500 men.

He said Thai troops had continuously fired heavy artillery shells across the border on these Lao hamlets while hundreds of men from the Thai 1st Cavalry Division moved into Mai hamlet.

Thai L 19 reconnaissance planes many times overflew the areas, he said. "The (?flights) may act to cover the fact that many Thai soldiers in civilian clothes have intruded there, passing themselves off as Lao inhabitants", P.P. Udom said.

Another pointer to Bangkok-Beijing collusion in the invasion of the three Lao hamlets is the joint construction of a strategic road running from China's Yunnan Province southeastwards through bobyia area on Thai territory near the three occupied Lao hamlets. Bobya, as well as many other areas in northwestern Thailand, originally was part of Lao territory. If the said road crosses Mai hamlet, its construction is expected to cost cheaper and take less time.

This strategic road would give advantages to Beijing's inroads into southern regions, not only along the Thai-Lao border but also along the Thai-Kampuchean frontier, where it is nurturing remnants of the genocidal Pol Pot gang and other Khmer reactionaries in their hostile activities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Thailand's occupation of the three Lao hamlets is part of the Beijing-Bangkok plot to nibble at Lao territory, causing permanent tension along Indochina's borders with China and Thailand.

It is noteworthy that two days after the visit to Beijing by Athit Kamlang-ek, commander-in-chief of the Thai Armed Forces, on May 24, 1984, the Thai authorities sent two commando companies to intrude into Lao territory. Two other intrusions by Thai troops into Lao territory took place shortly afterwards. In all these three actions, Thai troops met with brisk resistance from the Lao Armed Forces and people and had to pull back to bobyia.

On June 1st, 1984, General Athit, flying in a helicopter over this area, ordered the Thai 1st Cavalry Division to carry out his nibbling plan. On the morning of June 6, two Thai Army columns, supported by aircraft, tanks and heavy artillery, attacked and occupied the three Lao border hamlets of Mai, Kang and Savang. Troops of the Thai 1st Cavalry Division set up their posts on mounts Kiu Nckseo, Phu Hang and Phu Lark Muoen. They built two systems of fortifications, one in the three-hamlet area and the other on the Thai-Lao border, in addition to 105 and 155 mm artillery grounds at bobyia, on Thai territory. Thai soldiers indulged in plunder and arson and raped many Lao women and teen-age girls.

HANOI REPORTS ALLEGED CIA DOCUMENT ON NICARAGUA

BK201100 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] The U.S. news agency ASSOCIATED PRESS recently received a copy of a CIA document instructing various counterrevolutionary groups to strive to destabilize the situation in Nicaragua through terrorism, murder, and other criminal acts. In this document, the CIA instructed the counterrevolutionary groups to stir up demonstrations and rebellions, to cause conflict with security forces and the Sandinist People's Army, and to assassinate chief judges, policemen, and security personnel. It said that they may use professional gunmen to commit these crimes if necessary. The CIA even encouraged the counterrevolutionary groups to plot to kill one another and throw all the blames on the Sandinist government.

Further on Alleged Document

BK201102 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] The press in the United States disclosed a document on CIA instruction to the Nicaraguan reactionaries to carry out sabotage activities against Nicaragua. The press considered the document an evidence on the U.S. hostile activities against the Sandinist revolution.

Meanwhile thousands of intellectuals, well-known political and social activities, scientists, and artists in France and several European countries on Thursday issued an appeal calling on other countries to support the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people. They also called on the countries in Central America to condemn the Reagan administration's aggressive plan against Nicaragua.

U.S. INTELLECTUALS SAID VICTIMS OF 'TERRORISM'

BK211436 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Oct 84

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article by (Huynh Mai): "The Kingdom of Terrorism and Crime" -- date not given]

[Text] According to foreign sources, on 15 October the Washington administration arrested the world-renowned American pediatrician Dr Benjamin Spock while he was taking part in a demonstration in front of the White House to protest President Reagan's warlike arms-race policy. Coming in the wake of the fatal shooting of Dr Edward Cooperman at his office at Fullerton University in California on 13 October by reactionary elements condoned, abetted, and protected by the U.S. authorities, the arrest of Dr Spock and his wife was yet another utterly vile criminal act by the Washington authorities.

It is common knowledge that, like Dr Spock, Dr Cooperman was one of the progressive American intellectuals who have always upheld the spirit of struggle against the arms race and the danger of nuclear war, for peace and the life of the American people and other peoples throughout the world. Especially concerning Vietnam, these two progressive intellectuals tirelessly struggled against the war of aggression against Vietnam waged by the previous U.S. Administrations, and today they have continued to support our country, making important contributions to building friendship between the Vietnamese and American peoples. The murder of Dr Cooperman and the arrest of Dr Spock were in line with the Reagan administration's terrorist policy against progressive American intellectuals as well as the American people. a policy aimed at suppressing their struggle against the Washington administration's belligerent nuclear arms-race policy.

These barbarous crackdowns and terrorist acts have proven all the more incontestably that the U.S. authorities' persistent claim to be the defenders of human rights are downright deceptions. They have also shown that the United States is the sanctum of the worst kind of terrorism and that the Reagan administration is quivering with fright in the face of the antiwar movement that is developing vigorously and spreading steadily throughout the United States.

The savage killing of nuclear physicist Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel by the Eisenhower administration on 19 June 1953 is still fresh in everyone's memory. It is still remembered that the Reverend Martin Luther King, a well-known black leader and human rights activist, was murdered by CIA agents. On 28 May 1984, the Reagan administration sent its henchmen to gun down Mrs Pham Thi Luu, wife of Mr Nguyen Van Luy, president of the Vietnamese Residents Association in the United States. Mr Luy himself was seriously wounded. Today, the murder of Dr Cooperman and the arrest of Dr Spock are both lowly acts that proved unequivocally that the U.S. Administrations, past and present, have truly declared war against the progressive American people, hoping to use repression and terrorism against peace- and justice-loving progressive Americans. This has been the U.S. authorities' consistent policy.

The assassination of Dr. Cooperman and the arrest of Dr Spock by the Reagan administration, however, will only further strengthen the struggle against its warlike nuclear arms-race policy. Terrorism is the Reagan administration's national policy aimed at obstructing the American people's struggle. However, it has only exposed all the more clearly the utterly reactionary face of this administration.

Together with progressive opinion in the United States and the rest of the world, our people vehemently condemn the Reagan administration's terrorist and repressive acts against the democratic and peace forces in the United States. We demand that the Reagan administration put an immediate end to all criminal acts and release Dr Spock and his wife at once. Nor can this administration shirk its responsibility for the murder of Dr Cooperman. It must punish the barbarous murderers.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES THACH VISIT TO USSR

BK191444 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] This is a communique of the SRV Foreign Ministry: At the invitation of the Soviet Government, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and foreign minister of the SRV, will officially visit the Soviet Union at the end of October 1984.

LAO FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS IN HANOI 18 OCT

OW201633 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 20 -- Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, stopped over in Hanoi Thursday on his way home from the 39th Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

He was welcomed on his arrival and seen off at his departure by Cu Huy Can, minister in charge of the Council of Ministers Office; Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy-head of the party Central Committee's International Department; Vo Van Sung, assistant to the foreign minister; and other high-ranking officials. Khampheun Tounalom, Lao ambassador to Vietnam; and Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos, were also present on these occasions.

RALLY SPEAKERS LAMBAST MARCOS, 'U.S. IMPERIALISM'

HK191442 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Oct 84 p 24

[Text] Sectoral speakers took turns lambasting President Marcos's administration and "U.S. imperialism" and later burned effigies of the president and "Uncle Sam" in a multisectoral rally across the U.S. Embassy on Roxas Boulevard yesterday. The rally was sponsored by various groups, including the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy [NAJFD].

A march by some 15,000 demonstrators from Liwasang Bonifacio preceded the rally. Alex Padilla, NAJFD secretary-general, said they had no permit to march but were allowed to use Plaza Ferguson across the U.S. Embassy as rally venue. Padilla said the office of Manila Mayor Ramon Bagatsing turned down an earlier request to rally in front of the U.S. Embassy.

In a letter addressed to Padilla, Romeo Gargentiel, secretary to the mayor, said the venue is within the prohibited distance of 500 feet radius provided for in City Ordinance No. 7295. Gargentiel also cited "the diplomatic protest of the U.S. Government against the holding of any rally or demonstration within 500 feet distance from the fence of the U.S. Embassy."

Plaza Ferguson as a substitute venue was offered to rally leaders instead. No move was made by the military to prevent the march from Liwasang Bonifacio to the rally venue. A tense moment happened when rally leaders, upon arriving at the rally venue, found Plaza Ferguson too small for the 15,000 demonstrators.

MARCOS CITES ASSURANCES OF SUPPORT FROM REAGAN

HK191450 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 19 Oct 84 pp 1, 7

[Text] President Marcos yesterday acknowledged that he has received assurances of support from U.S. President Ronald Reagan for the Philippine Government and its economic program. However, the president also admitted that certain American senators and staffers of the U.S. State Department have expressed critical opinions about the Philippines. "But we respect that," the president told newsmen from the United States, China and Japan yesterday. "That is their opinion."

The interview, as organized by Information Minister Gregorio S. Cendana, included correspondents from the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, travel writers and freelance writers from American newspapers, and a lone representative from the Japan WEEKLY POST.

In the same interview, the president expressed hope that the People's Republic of China will continue to help maintain peace in the region by remaining friendly and strong. The president also expressed the wish that Japan, being the only industrial power in the area, will help in the improving conditions in the Philippines. This can be done by opening the Japanese market to ASEAN products, transfer technology to the have-nots, and develop its defense forces for peaceful purposes, he said. While also acknowledging that the trade between the Philippines and China remain in the latter's favor, he said he expected China to determine what it can buy more from this country to correct the trade imbalance.

During the last trip of the first lady to China, she signed a \$500-million trade agreement. The president appealed to the industrial countries to lift protectionist trade barriers.

The president also lashed out anew at the biased sector of U.S. media for exaggerated reports about conditions here. He cited particularly the reports that there was an armed conflict all over the Philippines although this was confined to certain mountain areas far from Manila. He invited newsmen to look around and ascertain whether there are violations of human rights and that Philippine democracy is no different from theirs. He also said that while there were some abuses by men in uniform, the government is exerting efforts to correct these violations. He also assailed the violent demonstrators, some of whom he said were drunk or under the influence of drugs, or were communist agitators who try to stop economic activities in the country.

LARGE INTERIM LOANS FROM U.S. TO BE SOUGHT

HK220125 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 20 Oct 84 p 12

[Text] The Philippines will seek additional bridge financing from various official sources on top of the \$80 million which was recently granted by U.S., Japan, and South Korea, pending the completion of the financial package being negotiated with the foreign banks. This development indicates that negotiations for debt rescheduling and actual new money from the commercial banks will be delayed by at least a few months.

Sources in the Central Bank and in the financial community did not disclose the amount of the interim financing the Philippines would seek from "friendly" foreign governments.

Although officially the Philippines has gained substantially headway in the negotiations with the foreign banks for debt rescheduling and new money, the concessions obtained so far will not be enough to meet the Philippines financial requirements.

Reports from abroad indicate that the foreign banks will wait for the formal approval on November 22 of the Executive Board of the IMF before the foreign banks actually grant the Philippine requests. Thus, the government has decided to tap various official sources for additional bridge financing so that it can sustain its recovery efforts for the economy.

Trade and Industry Ministry Roberto V. Ongpin the other day told the bankers that an interim financing might be needed while the financial package from the international banks was being worked out. Recent estimates showed that the Philippines may be able to get from the 483 international banks some \$1 billion of new credits, smaller than the P [Peso] 1.65 billion the Philippine Government had earlier asked. The smaller amount is in exchange for bigger amounts of the country's P25.6 billion debt that would be restructured into at least 10 year loans. In view of this smaller amount of new credits, the Philippines would have to turn to official sources to meet its goal of raising adequate financing needed to restore normalcy in the faltering economy.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata earlier said the Philippines would need at least \$1.65 billion of new money from the international banks and a similar amount from various official sources such as the World Bank, U.S. Export-Import Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and other credits being extended directly by foreign governments. Thus, the Philippines should be able to raise a total of \$3.3 billion in new money and other credit facilities so that normal flow of trade credits will be restored.

With only close to \$1 billion expected to come from the international banks, the Philippines should be able to raise additional financing through official credits provided by foreign governments' financial agencies. Central Bank data showed that as of July this year, a total of \$1.23 billion in new credits and guarantee facilities from official sources had been obtained by the Philippines. Virata said much of these credits were already in place and were being drawn in small tranches.

Sources could not reveal the exact figures on the interim financing to be sought by the Philippines because estimates in the amount of foreign debts that need to be restructured had changed since the day the Philippines sought moratorium on principal debt repayment in October of last year. For instance, the total outstanding foreign commercial debts of the Philippines on October 17, 1983 was estimated at \$14.7 billion.

Other sources said that because the principal debt arrearages had piled up since then, the total debts that would be subject to rescheduling had risen substantially. Official estimates, though, indicate that the total commercial foreign debts that will be rescheduled involve some \$15 billion. Earlier figures put the estimates at roughly \$16.5 billion. Based on the figures that only 7.5 per cent of the total outstanding debts will be made available to the Philippines in the form of new money from the banks, the total debts that will be restructured will involve an amount of debts of less than \$14 billion.

The Philippines had earlier wanted the new money to be equivalent to at least 10 per cent of outstanding debts.

VERITAS COLUMNIST VIEWS MARCOS, U.S. BASES ISSUE

HK200118 Quezon City VERITAS in English 14 Oct 84 p 6

["In the Light of Truth" column by Salvador P. Lopez: "Marcos or the People -- But Not Both"]

[Text] The United States' three-pronged policy towards the Philippines, according to a recent AFP dispatch from Washington, consists of "support for the revitalization of democratic institutions...economic support... and maintenance of our security relationship." The quotation is from a statement of John Monjo, deputy assistant secretary of state for Asian and Pacific affairs, testifying before a subcommittee of the House of Representatives.

It would be difficult for a spokesman of the State Department to define the terms of the American dilemma in the Philippines more simply and candidly than that. The Monjo statement blandly assumes that Washington could indefinitely sustain the feat of affording political and economic support for the Filipino people in their struggle for freedom and democracy without compromising its "security relationship" with the Marcos regime which at present guarantees American use of the bases.

How to support the people's striving for "revitalization of democratic institutions" without running afoul of Marcos' determination to maintain his dictatorial rule? And how to ensure the continuance of the security relationship in a situation where the United States could be perceived by the people as having opted to co-exist with the Marcos dictatorship? To pose these questions is to define the size and shape of the American dilemma.

Last week we tried to soften the edges of the dilemma by suggesting that Washington and Marcos may be moving towards an accommodation of their over-riding interests: for the United States, the assured use and control of the two military bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay; and for Marcos, the desire to remain in power.

On Friday last week Mr Marcos angrily denounced the countinuing demonstrations because they endanger the pending loan negotiations with the IMF, and threatened the rally leaders the ensuring Sunday with summary arrest. The next day, Saturday, in response -- so 'tis said -- to an appeal signed by five businessmen, Marcos cunningly swallowed his pride and anger, and announced that he would authorize the grant of a rally permit. The following Monday -- by sheer coincidence, surely -- came the Monjo testimony defining the three-pronged American policy on the Philippine situation. (For good measure, Richard Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, was also quoted at the same hearing as having said that the Philippine military was in "dismal condition" -- corrupt, abusive and lacking in discipline.)

If you prefer to regard these developments as purely coincidental, you are entitled to your own consolations. However, since certain coincidences can be too perfect to be entirely credible as such, it might be prudent to remain on the alert.

In the end, perhaps, the dilemma could be reduced to two questions: Would Marcos ever agree to relinquish dictatorial power in order to restore democratic government and permit the establishment of a national society sustained by the principles of freedom and justice? and if he says he is willing, should we believe him? Or, would the Filipino people ever agree to give up their struggle for freedom, justice and democracy, and accept a converted Marcos as their continuing leader in the reconstruction of the national society?

Our answer to these questions is no. Nothing in what is known of Marcos, and nothing in what we know of the Filipino would justify another response.

To state the problem differently: The United States wants to keep the bases, but preferably among a people living in a just and free society, under a democratic government. The United States would also try to keep the bases -- with Marcos if possible, or without him if necessary.

After all, the bases will still be there after Marcos is gone. But the people will still be around. If it is true that those bases are to be used mainly to defend freedom and democracy, the time and place to prove that is right here and now.

Riding two horses (let alone three) across a stream is the classic example of an impossible trick. Our American friends should not try it, even if it's only the Pasig River they're trying to cross. But if they think they can carry it off, we wish them all the luck in the world. We would only remind them that there's one trick even more dangerous than this, and it is to try changing horses in midstream.

AGRAVA BOARD REPORT TO BE ISSUED IN FEW DAYS

HK220440 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] On the Aquino case, four officials of the Agrava fact-finding board yesterday [21 October] said they were not in favor of excluding from their report the retracted testimony of Celso Loterina, a key witness. The four, who refused to be identified, included two board members and two legal panel members. They said the secret testimony of Loterina, a Philippine Airlines mechanic, was vital to the conclusion of their report on the Aquino killing. They said the report will be out in a few days' time.

VERITAS PRINTS EXCERPTS FROM TABLOID ON FINDINGS

HK200148 Quezon City VERITAS in English 14 Oct 84 p 3

[Capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] The MANILA PRESS, a tabloid whose origins VERITAS was able to trace to a government agency -- the NMPC [National Media Production Center] printing office on Visayas Avenue -- raises questions on whether some powerful figures in government have already had access to the much-awaited (and much-delayed) Agrava Commission report. The tabloid was reportedly printed at the NMPC printing office last week under unusually strict military surveillance.

It remains to be seen if the tabloid is part of a government plan to counter the findings of the Agrava Board. For the benefit of VERITAS' readers, we are reprinting the conclusions of the MANILA PRESS to give our readers a chance to compare them with the forthcoming conclusions of the Agrava report. Whatever the board's conclusions are and however they may tally with those of the MANILA PRESS, observers say, the fact remains that the publication of the tabloid is as ill-timed as it is ill-advised. If the MANILA PRESS' conclusions tally with the Agrava Board's, then the public will demand a lot of explanation from the government. If the two conclusions don't jive, then the public will take it that the tabloid is part of a government plan to refute the board's findings and, in the process, discredit it.

For advice like this, Marcos pays his information geniuses a fortune.

Excerpts from the paper:

Based on the testimonies and evidence presented and gathered by the fact finding board, the inescapable conclusions are:

]. AVSECOM provided thorough, adequate and comprehensive security preparations for the protection of the ex-senator. But as shown in several political assassinations, no amount of security can stop a determined assassin. As General Ver cited in his testimony, President Reagan is secured by the biggest protective organization in the world, the U.S. Secret Service -- very professional, experienced and equipped with sophisticated security systems and devices. Nevertheless, an assassin penetrated the security cordon and shot President Reagan. The late President John F. Kennedy was killed by Lee Harvey Oswald while he was under the protection by the police and the U.S. Secret Service. Before the eyes of the world, live on television, the assassin was killed by Jack Ruby in the presence of his custodians. In another instance during a military parade, President al-Sadat and several others were killed by determined assassins using automatic weapons. The whole Army and tank corps of Egypt could not stop the assassins.

There are many incidents that can be cited, as on His Holiness Paul VI, who was nearly killed at the MIA [Manila International Airport] by Bolivian surrealist painter, Benjamin Mendoza, who dressed himself in the habit of a bishop. (Like Galman, who came in the uniform of a PAL [Philippine Air Line] maintenance man).

The first lady was herself a victim of an assassination plot where the assassin used a bolo hidden in his coat. Carlito Dimailig, the assassin, was also dressed for the occasion, an awarding ceremony, to be able to strike at the first lady. Unfortunately, this dastardly act against the first lady seems to have been forgotten.

Rolando Galman using the identification tag and blue uniform of maintenance personnel, easily blended with the maintenance people thereby eluded detection. Even the ramp operators mistook him as one of them.

2. Rolando Galman was the gunman who shot the ex-senator. Eleven witnesses saw him did it. His true motives will remain forever with his death; but board records prove that his act was definitely part of a communist plot.

3. There is no government of military conspiracy in the assassination. Neither could criminal negligence be imputed to those responsible for his security. They had exerted all efforts humanly expected of them to perform.

4. Finally, General Custodio could not and should not be held accountable for command responsibility. The customary belief held by military personnel is that "A commander is responsible for EVERYTHING that his unit does or fails to do" is not an absolute rule. The moral and legal meaning of command responsibility is that a commander is to be held responsible only for his actions and decisions expected of him at his particular level in the chain of command.

In the consideration of responsibility and/or negligence, the deception employed by the opposition to make it difficult for the security forces to find their subject of protection must be taken into account. Ex-Senator Laurel, it will be recalled, informed Lt. Gen. Ramos that the ex-senator was coming from Tokyo on board Japan Air Lines at 1:30 p.m. Instead, he arrived via China Air Lines much earlier, from Taipei, using an assumed name.

The question "Why hide your identity and deceive people if you want to be properly protected?" has been raised by various sectors -- security, in particular. He was brought down the stairway to avoid the on-rushing crowd at the tube and arrival area where another assassin, Rosendo Cawigan, former NBI agent, trusted bodyguard and associate of the late senator awaited for a chance to kill him. As he was being loaded into the SWAT van, Galman shot him with a Magnum cal.357 which investigators traced from a factory in Springfield, Illinois, USA where it was manufactured, to a company in Bangkok, Thailand. How it reached the possession of the gunman, Rolando Galman remains a mystery. Does this strengthen the theory of a communist plot? These facts are supported by evidence. THE ANSWERS ARE, THEREFORE, YOURS TO MAKE.

Finally, on the question of conspiracy according to Supreme Court decisions, CONSPIRACY IS NEVER PRESUMED but must be shown to exist as clearly and convincingly as the commission of the crime itself, meaning that IT MUST BE PROVEN BEYOND REASONABLE DOUBT. The conclusions are yours.

AQUINO ON PURPOSE BEHIND AGRAVA BOARD LEAKS

HK191458 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Oct 84 p 24

[Text] Agapito 'Butz' Aquino, younger brother of opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. yesterday denounced "orchestrated and brazen attempts of the government and the Agrava Board to condition the minds of the people by authorizing leakages exculpating (President) Marcos and his wife Imelda."

Local and foreign media report that the board will point to military conspiracy leading to the Aquino assassination and the subsequent cover-up. However, board head Corazon Agrava, the reports say, refuses to implicate Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian Ver. "They are trying to project an alleged argument among the board's members with Agrava as the devil's advocate to remove suspicions as to who really had Ninoy killed," Aquino said in a press statement. "But the people will not accept anything less than the real mastermind," Aquino went on.

LAWYERS ASSAIL AGRAVA BOARD DECISION ON WITNESS

HK220105 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Oct pp 1, 12

[By Rey G. Panaligan]

[Text] A group of lawyers branded yesterday as "unilateral, arbitrary, and capricious" a decision by the Agrava factfinding board which set aside "without verification" a retraction of a witness on the Aquino assassination.

Through Teofilo Manalo of the Philippine Constitution Association (Philconsa), the lawyers said Celso Loterinia, a witness who recanted his testimony given before the board in a closed-door hearing, should be called in a public hearing to confirm or deny his retraction. This developed as Rodolfo U. Jimenez, lawyer of the Aviation Security Command (Avescom), said in a television interview late last night that he will file a petition for perpetuation of proceedings before the Pasay City regional trial court.

If granted by the court, Loterinia would be called to a hearing to confirm or deny his letter retracting his testimony given before the board in a closed-door session. Jimenez reiterated his "confidence and trust in the board." He said that a charge of subornation of perjury would be filed against some board officials, "depending on the outcome of the perpetuation proceedings."

In a letter dated Oct. 12, 1984, Loterinia -- a ground mechanic of the Philippine Airlines -- claimed he was allegedly influenced and induced by the board to confirm a testimony that a man at the service stairs shot Aquino. The testimony was given by another PAL employee. The Philconsa said Loterinia's allegations in his letter "are very serious matters which the board should meticulously take up and consider." But the board, through General Counsel Dean Andreas R. Narvasa, said it stands pat on its decision to set aside Loterinia's retraction.

The board had said that the alleged retraction of Loterinia "is viewed as some desperate attempt by some quarters to discredit the board and its findings." It also said the Aquino assassination report will be released within this month.

BATASAN EXPANDS INQUIRY INTO RALLY VIOLENCE

HK191402 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] The Batasan's Justice Committee has decided to include in its current investigation the September 21-22 rally at Mendiola Bridge. The committee, headed by the justice minister, set for October 23 and 24 its public hearings on that rally which was dispersed by the police on the morning of September 22d. The committee summoned Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] Chief Prospero Olivas to testify, Western Police District Chief Narcisco Cabrera, publisher Josquin Rocas, and Mayor Ramon Bagatsing.

The committee earlier concluded its hearings of the Welcome Rotunda demonstration on September 27 but it decided to include the Mendiola rally to achieve a more comprehensive report which will be submitted to the Batasan.

ENERGY BOARD APPROVES GAS, OIL PRICE INCREASES

OW201245 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 19 Oct 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The Board of Energy [BOE] has approved a new round of price increases for gasoline and other oil products. The new price hikes are based on the petitions filed by the three local oil firms, and will take effect a few hours from now. Luchi Cruz has the details.

[Begin recording] [Cruz] Right after midnight tonight the price of premium gasoline will go up by 96 centavos. Together with this, the Board of Energy today authorized provisional increases in prices of selected petroleum products. Under the new provisional rates, premium gasoline will now sell at 9.24 [pesos per liter], up by 96 centavos. Regular gasoline is now at 8.81, up by 78 centavos, and diesel is at 7.26, up by 1 peso and 6 centavos. Kerosine prices were set at 7.17, 7.22 and 7.32, depending on the outlets. Liquefied petroleum gas, or LPG, prices will now be at 6.46 per liter.

These new prices were announced at a news conference this afternoon at the Board of Energy. [video shows Board of Energy Commissioner (name indistinct) speaking at news conference]

[Commissioner] The Board of Energy, in a provisional order issued today, adjusted prices of petroleum products by a weighted average of 40.8 centavos per liter, effective at 1201 am October 20, 1984 [1601 GMT 19 Oct 84].

The adjustments were made necessary because of the new level in the exchange rate of the peso in relation to the U.S. dollar. Of this amount, 29.2 centavos was granted to the oil companies to compensate them for the decreased value of the peso, and 10 centavos was levied on each liter of product under Section 8, Paragraph C, of Presidential Decree (1956): to fund the special account established therein, to respond to fluctuations in the exchange rate so as to minimize frequent price changes that are disruptive of social and economic conditions.

[Cruz] Already incorporated in the new rates is a recent BOE-approved 4 centavo markup for petroleum products. Also approved was 1 and 1/2 centavo per liter hike in the hauling rate of these products. In compliance with Presidential Decree (1956) a weighted average increase in taxes for these products was set at 31 centavos per liter. The provisional rates are expected to meet with stiff opposition at the public hearings on the hikes, said to begin on October 29. Petroleum dealers, who have been asking for a 4 and 1/2 centavo markup for their production, are also then expected to fight the 4 centavo markup approved by the BOE. [end recording]

Opposition on Price Hikes

OW201307 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 19 Oct 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Reacting to the new oil price increases, Member of Parliament Gonzalo Puyat II warned that the country and the people will continue to suffer economic and social hardships. Puyat said gasoline and fuel prices in the Philippines are already the highest in the world. For his part, UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] President Salvador Laurel termed the new increases as taxation without representation. Laurel said he will confer with former Senators Lorenzo Tanada, Jose Diokno, and other leaders to firm up the opposition's massive resistance against what he termed as oppressive taxes.

MILITARY BUILDUP IN ILOCOS NORTE TOWNS NOTED

HK181110 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 14 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[By Larry Sipin and Orly Guirao]

[Text] Laoag City -- An awesome military presence has become evident in most Ilocos Norte towns with the deployment recently of at least 10 busloads of combat-ready troops led by no less than Brig. Gen. Tomas Dumpit. Dumpit, head of "Task Force Amianan," a composite battalion of Army rangers organized by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian Ver, said his command was sent in "to help coordinate civic action work in depressed areas, particularly among cultural minorities."

But the war zone atmosphere created by the presence of the task force has generated widespread belief that Dumpit's mission is to quell the rising tide of insurgency that has, of late, been noted in Ilocos Norte border towns. Many residents suspect that the "new arrivals" are setting up defenses against a possible surprise major offensive by the New People's Army's (NPA) north-eastern front, which reportedly covers the provincial boundaries of Ilocos Sur, Cagayan, Abra, Kalinga-Apayao, and Mt. Province.

Dissident elements in these areas are said to be led by rebel priest Conrado Balweg. Local observers noted that Dumpit has effectively taken over the provincial constabulary command. It is also said that Dumpit's task force operates independently of the Philippine Constabulary regional command headed by Brig. Gen. Victorino Adaza. According to a military source, Dumpit has deployed most of his men in towns north of this city, including Pasuquin, Burgos, Bangui, Dumaleng and Pagudpud. Radio broadcasts also confirmed that at least two helicopter gunships have been doing daily maneuvers over suspected NPA-infiltrated areas.

Meanwhile, reports coming from various Ilocos Norte towns indicate growing concern over intensified rebel activities. Dumalneg Mayor Lorenzo Santos sent shock waves all over the province by admitting involvement in dissident operations. He led a group of some 33 confirmed NPA members who surrendered to local authorities Oct. 8. In Vintar, a town only 7 kilometers east of this city, and the scene of several fiery clashes between government troopers and rebel forces, curfew has been imposed by the municipal government from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. Bacarra Mayor Leonardo Velasco, president of the Ilocos Norte Mayors' League, has also proposed the imposition of curfew in his municipality. Public hearings have been scheduled for the discussion of Velasco's proposal.

Military authorities, however, maintain that the situation is normal and that there is no cause for alarm. Gen. Adaza was quoted in THE WEEKLY ILOCOS TIMES as saying that "the military is on top of the situation and they can ably maintain peace and order in the entire region."

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